

The \$300,000 Trailer  
Wayne Newton's Folly  
How do you spend \$300,000 renovating a trailer? Ask Wayne Newton. The entertainer built a swimming pool under a round pine deck, a gazebo with a tanning bed and hot tub. He also built a road from the trailer to a cave on the property near Ozark, Missouri — after it was signed up for bankruptcy protection in 1992. Next week, his creditors' lawyers will add a judge to seize Newton's assets to pay debts of \$29 million.

After Gary Kasparov bolted from the International Chess Federation, he and Grandmaster Nigel Short formed the rival Protection Chess Association, a group searching for corporate sponsors. So far, 96 of the world's top players have signed up. The main holdout: Anatoli Karpov, Kasparov's longtime rival.

Tonya Harding is coming to the big screen, not as a figure skater but as a feisty waitress jumping from the mob. The film "Breakaway" was written by Sean Dash and Eric Gordin, who are from Harding's home town of Beaver Creek, Oregon.

He likes good food, fine wine and soft music. What the famous restaurateur known as the Red Monk doesn't like is paying debts. A Dutch court found William G. Muller again this week in jail. When he's present with the bill, William G. doesn't have no money. He was born the night in jail and a man released. He has been a guest at least 97 times. The penal system simply doesn't know what to do with him, Muller said.

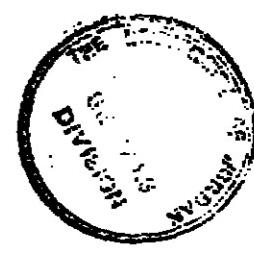
High-stakes poker legend Prince Charles went on a losing streak at Solvay's last week. They are not sick.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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## Hata's Fall in Japan Frustrates U.S. Aims Agreements to Open Up Markets Now Unlikely Before G-7 Summit

By Andrew Pollack  
*New York Times Service*

**TOKYO** — Just when it seemed that a year of tortuous trade negotiations with Japan was about to bear fruit, the resignation of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata was likely to leave the United States once again frustrated and unable to reach market-opening agreements before the summit meeting next month of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations.

The political turmoil could divert Japan's attention from the trade talks just as negotiators are set to enter the final, critical week, which will determine whether the two nations can forge agreements to increase sales in Japan of foreign insurance policies, automobiles, telecommunications and medical equipment before the G-7 gathering in Naples.

The setback forced an uncomfortable change in the Clinton administration's position. Washington's best hope now for a speedy agreement is to count on Japan's bureaucrats, once described as recalcitrant gatekeepers of the economy.

The Clinton administration was counting on political reformers, represented by Mr. Hata and his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, to open Japan's markets by forcing their will on the bureaucrats.

However, Japan is about to get its fourth prime minister since the so-called trade-framework agreement setting ground rules for the negotiations was signed a little less than a year ago.

It now seems that there will not be a strong political leader in Japan for months, if not years, until a stable new political system evolves to replace nearly four decades of one-party rule by the Liberal Democrats.

It is possible that the vacancy in the prime minister's office can be filled this week and even possible that Mr. Hata will be re-elected, meaning there will be little loss of momentum.

However, whoever takes the office is likely to be hamstrung by the same coalition politics that weakened Mr. Hata and Mr. Hosokawa. And the new leader is likely to remain in office only until the next general election, probably at the end of the year.

"There aren't too many viable politicians around," said a U.S. government official. He said Washington was hopeful

that Japan's ministries have enough authority and leeway to negotiate an agreement on their own and from now on it would just be a matter of ironing out details.

That could be wishful thinking. Eventually, politicians are called in to make a political decision. "If there is a political vacuum for some time, I think the talks will be halted," a Japanese trade official said.

After serving only two months as prime minister, Mr. Hata announced his resignation on Saturday just before Parliament was scheduled to vote on a no-confidence motion that would almost certainly have rejected him.

He said the resignation would avert the political vacuum that would arise if he called for new elections, his other option had he lost the no-confidence vote.

Many analysts think the struggle among the various political parties to form a new coalition will leave a vacuum nevertheless, just as Japan is facing economic decisions.

In addition to negotiating agreements on specific trade sectors, Japan is supposed to unveil a new package of measures by the end of the month to deregulate its economy, cut income taxes and increase long-term public spending, all measures sought by the United States.

This package could be left incomplete in the political confusion.

If a new party comes into power, it could conceivably throw all the plans of the old regime out the window.

The Socialists oppose parts of the tax reform plan that was advocated by Mr. Hata's coalition. The Liberal Democratic Party might ease up on deregulation to protect traditional constituents like farmers, shopkeepers and construction companies.

By increasing the probability that trade talks will stall, the political confusion could lead to a rise in the yen, which is already pressing 100 to the dollar.

Political confusion also could delay Japan's nascent economic recovery. Growth in the economy would allow Japan to buy more imports and would have the greatest effect in the short run of lessening the country's towering trade surplus.

Still, some experts said that no matter who takes power, Japan will gradually

See JAPAN, Page 4



DEMOCRATIC DUTY — National Guard soldiers marking their ballots Sunday in Kiev as Ukrainians went to the polls to elect a new president from a field of seven candidates. The incumbent, Leonid M. Kravchuk, is expected to win narrowly over his main rival, former Prime Minister Leonid D. Kuchma, but only after a runoff. Page 5.

## Nuclear Crisis Extends Well Beyond Korea

By Steve Coll  
*New York Times Service*

**VIENNA** — Behind the standoff between Washington and Pyongyang over the future of North Korea's nuclear program lies an intensive, sometimes contentious, often secret and very much unfinished debate about the role of nuclear weapons in a world freed from superpower confrontation.

In several senses, people involved in this debate say, the North Korean crisis is emerging as the nuclear cousin of the war in Bosnia: an early and potentially disturbing test of whether the West, Russia and the United Nations can create effective institutions, systems, and principles for

a new and much more diffuse post-Cold War era of global nuclear security.

Countries such as Iraq, Pakistan, India and Israel have in the past defied the international community to embark on clandestine nuclear weapons programs, as North Korea is now suspected of doing.

What makes the North Korean case distinctive, officials say, is its character and timing.

The crisis has simmered during a period of profound flux in worldwide nuclear security arrangements. And, by its nature, it is shaping debate about what a post-Cold War nuclear security regime should look like.

Next spring, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the basic document governing

the present global nuclear weapons order, will expire. A New York conference involving more than 100 countries is scheduled for May to decide whether to extend, alter or abandon the treaty system. The system mandates that the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France are the only nations permitted to have nuclear arms and designates the International Atomic Energy Agency as the world's nuclear watchdog.

At the Pentagon, a thorough review of U.S. nuclear policy has been ordered by the Clinton administration, including an examination of what doctrine to pursue toward suspected recalcitrant Third World

See KOREA, Page 4

## Kiosk

### Tide Has Turned, Bosnia Asserts

**SARAJEVO**, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — Muslim-led Bosnian government troops captured territory from Serbian rivals Sunday in fierce fighting in central Bosnia, and their commander said the tide of war had finally turned in their favor.

The Bosnian Army now has the power to start a war of liberation," General Asim Delic said on Sarajevo radio.

Bosnian troops have for weeks been attacking a mountainous stretch of Serb-held land in central Bosnia extending south from the railroad town of Doboj, despite a truce that went into effect June 10. The area is important to the Serbs because of its 13th century Orthodox monastery and historic churches.

In Bihać, 50,000 lost souls. Page 5.

## America's 'Third World'

### AID Shifts From Bangladesh to Baltimore

By Thomas L. Friedman  
*New York Times Service*

**BALTIMORE** — It is hard to know whether this is a good news story or a bad news story, but here it is: The Agency for International Development, which spent the Cold War fighting communism with foreign aid and helping poor countries like Bangladesh immunize children, has found a new customer for its services: America's inner cities.

The good news is that AID has something to offer. The bad news is that parts of Los Angeles, Boston and Baltimore now need it as much as Bangladesh.

Over the years, AID developed a reputation in Washington as a bloated and ineffective bureaucracy. But the Clinton administration has been engaged in a major overhaul of AID.

The Clinton team is trying to shed what the agency did worst, supporting anti-Communist dictators, and focus on what it did best, fostering cheap, low-tech methods for accelerating immunization, literacy and agricultural development and for nurturing small businesses.

The agency's shift in focus from Bangladesh to Baltimore was an accident waiting to happen. With no Cold War, it was eager to justify its usefulness to taxpayers dubious of foreign aid, and it discovered American mayors so beleaguered by the problems of their inner cities that they were ready to take help from anywhere, even if it meant comparisons between their inner cities and the Third World.

While AID's charter prohibits it from actually financing programs in the United States, nothing prevents the agency from sharing its expertise.

While taking this past spring with Martin Wright Edelman, the longtime head of

the Children's Defense Fund, about the health problems faced by American children, the agency's director, J. Brian Atwood, saw similarities with the problems his agency was fighting in Mali and Egypt, Mr. Atwood recalled in an interview.

Mr. Edelman, he said, was struck by, in some respects, Mali and Egypt seemed to be doing much better than the United States.

In particular, Mr. Atwood recounted, they noted that measles vaccination rates among inner-city children under age 2 were averaging around 40 percent in the United States.

Yet governments in Egypt, the Philippines, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia, using some of their own programs and some financed and planned by AID, had achieved childhood immunization rates in the 70-percent range, according to a United Nations report.

During a television interview a few days later, Mr. Atwood mentioned this discussion and said that his agency hoped to become more involved in sharing ideas with American cities.

An aide to Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke of Baltimore happened to be watching, and the city immediately contacted Mr. Atwood and volunteered Baltimore for the first test case. Other American cities followed.

Mr. Atwood, recognizing a new market for his agency's expertise, ordered sides to come up with a program, eventually christened "Lessons Without Borders."

On June 6, a team of the agency's senior health and development experts held a daylong seminar with their Baltimore counterparts, discussing AID programs

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**Newsstand Prices**  
Andorra ..... 9.00 FF; Luxembourg 10 L.; Fr.  
Antilles ..... 11.20 FF; Morocco ..... 12 DH  
Cameroon ..... 1400 CFA; Costa Rica ..... 8.00 Reals  
ESPY ..... E.P. 5000; Rhodes ..... 8.00 DH  
France ..... 9.00 FF; Saudi Arabia ..... 9.00 R.  
Gabon ..... 760 CFA; Senegal ..... 940 CFA  
Greece ..... 5.00 Dr.; Tunisia ..... 2.00 PTAS  
Italy ..... 1.00 Lira; Turkey ..... 1.00 D.L.  
Ivory Coast ..... 1120 CFA; Turkey ..... 15.00 DH  
Jordan ..... 1.00 D.E.; U.A.E. ..... 8.50 Dirh.  
Lebanon ..... US\$ 1.50; U.S. M.L. (Euro) 1.50

JPN-150

## Germans Put Pressure on U.K. to Settle EU Deadlock

**Major Refuses to Budge, And Some at Corfu Feel That 'Dehaene Is Dead'**

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

**CORFU**, Greece — Germany increased pressure on Britain to back down over the presidency of the European Union's executive commission on Sunday as Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel reaffirmed Bonn's support of Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium and dismissed talk of a search for a new candidate.

"There is no reason to bring compromise candidates into the discussion," Mr. Kinkel said in extracts from an interview released before publication on Monday in the German newspaper Bild.

"At this difficult time, the EU needs a doer," a clear reference to Mr. Dehaene, who is known in his country as the "fixer."

Speculation about new candidates was reduced, however, as Britain reaffirmed its decision to veto the Belgian leader.

Mr. Dehaene "stands for some ideas about interventionism, about the gradual pushing of power to the center of Europe, which we think are out of date," Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said in an interview with the BBC. "We could find somebody more appropriate."

The comments highlighted the disarray within the bloc since the semiannual summit meeting of EU leaders broke up in discord over the succession to Jacques Delors of France on Saturday. Germany has pledged to solve the issue in time for an extraordinary summit meeting it has called for Brussels on July 15.

Although the 11 other EU leaders eventually lined up behind Mr. Dehaene, including his Dutch rival, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, several leaders expressed irritation at what they called a French-German attempt to impose Mr. Dehaene.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, meanwhile, appeared to leave no room for any buckling when asked if he could be won over to Mr. Dehaene. "The answer is no," he said. Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy also said the deadlock required a clean slate of candidates.

That led one EU official to declare, "Dehaene is dead."

But the few alternative candidates mentioned, led by the GATT director-general, Peter Sutherland, also pose considerable obstacles of their own.

The Irish government does not support its native son because he is a member of the opposition party. And a German official dismissed Mr. Sutherland, a clear free-trade proponent, "because that is what Britain wants." He added, "And when it's an 11-to-1 situation, I don't see how he can be the one that wins."

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, a longtime favorite of the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, quickly ruled himself out.

Mr. Kohl "has a problem," said Mr. Lubbers, who did little to conceal his bitterness at having been undermined by the German leader. "He has to find somebody to convince John Major."

Beyond the personal humiliation to Mr. Dehaene and Mr. Lubbers, the leadership stalemate presented an embarrassing image of European discord that overshadowed the meeting's achievements: a new trade and political partnership with Russia.

See EU, Page 2

## Ex-Communist Wins Runoff in East Germany

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

**HOYERSWERDA**, Germany — For the first time since unification in 1990, a former Communist has been elected mayor of a German city.

With 51 percent of the vote, Horst-Dietrich Brahm of the Democratic Socialists, as the former Communists call themselves, was chosen Sunday as mayor of the East German city of Hoyerswerda, 130 kilometers (80 miles) southeast of Berlin. His opponent, Klaus Naumann, a Social Democrat, had been supported by every other party.

The election was a runoff, made necessary after no candidate won a majority in the first round two weeks ago. The incumbent mayor did not seek re-election.

Mr. Brahm's victory capped a strong political surge for the former Communists.

In the euphoria that followed the collapse of East German communism four years ago, many analysts assumed the Communist Party would quickly die. But in recent elections the Democratic Socialists have sharply increased their strength in eastern states.

The former Communists have won sympathy in part because they are an exclusively eastern party that can articulate eastern grievances without considering the sentiments of voters in the West. Their town councilors have also won a reputation for hard work on local issues.

Former Communists have also rebounded. See VOTE, Page 2



A fan roofing for Tony Meola, the U.S. team captain and goalkeeper, before the team's match against Romania at the Rose Bowl on Sunday.

### Romania 1, United States 0

Dan Petrescu slotted home a goal in the 17th minute to give Romania victory over the United States on Sunday in their match in the Rose Bowl. The early breakthrough was largely against the run of play, in which the Americans dominated the scoring chances.

### Colombia 2, Switzerland 0

Herman Gaviria scored in the 45th minute and Harold Lozano added an insurance goal in the 90th minute to give Colombia its victory over the Swiss team on Sunday in the match in Palo Alto, California.

### Bulgaria 4, Greece 0

Iristo Stoichkov scored on two penalty shots as Bulgaria claimed its first victory in six World Cup final appear-

ances. Greece now has no chance of reaching the second round.

# British Art-Publishing Innocent Put the Heat in Frieze

By Erik Ipsen

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Five years ago, with the recession raging and employers firing, Matthew Slotover had a brain wave: Instead of joining his friends in the jobs line, the young Oxford graduate decided he would make his own job. He decided to found an art magazine.

Others, almost all others, begged to differ. "I told him it was a stupid idea and that he ought to get a job," says Amanda Sharp, a childhood friend and former neighbor in Knightsbridge.

Mr. Slotover's father, Robert, was doubtful. "I was delighted he was interested in something," he said. "The strange thing was that he had not shown very much interest in art as far as we knew, but then again, he is a very quiet sort of person."

Matthew Slotover, whose résumé at the time boasted only two part-time jobs, waiter and file clerk, had little to bring to the party. That was then. Five years later, behold Frieze, Britain's leading contemporary art magazine and one of the world's hottest new art publications.

"Every few years a magazine comes out that somehow feels the pulse and has a look and a writing style that is more relevant to new art than any other magazine, and right now that magazine is Frieze," said Jeffrey Deitch, a New York art consultant. He attributes Mr. Slotover's success in part to a triumph of naivete over the realities of magazine publishing.

The success rate for any new magazine is poor. For art magazines, more so, and for a magazine chronicling contemporary art, a form familiar to few and liked by fewer, it is nearly nil. Yet, with a growing worldwide circulation of 30,000 and a clutch of steady advertisers drawn from galleries from Stockholm to Santa Fe, Frieze has done more than survive.

With its reputation for spotting new talent and with its spartan cover shots, ranging from butterflies to bananas, it has become an important and resolutely

quirky fixture on the cutting edge of the international art scene.

In the process, Frieze has gone from a mere chronicler of what it covers to a shaper of it: a voice strong enough to help set the agenda. "In a very brief time, it has become quite influential," said Helena Kontova, editor of Flash Art magazine in Milan.

Frieze has also found itself, much to Mr. Slotover's discomfort, knee-deep in the art establishment.

"We are not the dog pulling on the leg any more, but part of the leg itself," he laments. As proof, he cites the mail.

## Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow:

which has gone from letters of support for a brave new venture to what he characterizes as "criticisms of an established organization."

In their small office above a music store off Charing Cross, Mr. Slotover and his two co-editors still dress the part of rebels, avoiding ties and crisply creased pants in favor of T-shirts and jeans. But there is no mistaking Mr. Slotover's new clout.

"Frieze has become an obligatory stop for curators coming here from the Continent," said James Roberts, press officer at Lassen Gallery in London. "They stop by and ask Matthew what is going on."

Mr. Slotover's status as arbiter of the London art scene was formally enshrined last year when he was tapped to screen Britain-based artists for the Venice Biennale art fair.

What is odd about all this is how quickly Mr. Slotover has made his transition from obscurity. Five years ago, he came to his new venture with only a degree in experimental psychology from Oxford to show for his 20 years of existence.

Yet, when the pilot issue of Frieze hit

the stands and sold out promptly, two years after the idea had jelled in his mind, few people were less surprised than Mr. Slotover. For him, Frieze was no random shot up a darkened alley.

Some people, the elder Mr. Slotover said, prefer to launch a project and then learn by their mistakes. Others research the guts out of things, "and get it right the first time." Mr. Slotover, a self-proclaimed launch-and-learn type, puts his eldest son in the second camp.

Consistent with that approach, one of Matthew Slotover's first acts as a prospective magazine owner and editor was to take himself off to business school for a six-month immersion in receivables, cash flow, bad debt, et al. He followed that up with courses on magazine production at the London College of Printing.

In his spare time, Mr. Slotover began assaying the competition in the reading room of the Knightsbridge library and comparing what he was reading about in art magazines and in the general press with what he was seeing in London art schools and galleries. In the gap between the chronicled reality and the empirical variety, he spied his opportunity. "The way other media deal with contemporary art is basically from a position of huge ignorance," Mr. Slotover said.

The problem was that Frieze's three founding editors could hardly boast of being authorities on the subject themselves. None of them had yet turned 25 and only one of them, Tom Gidley, had studied art.

For Mr. Slotover, whose childhood loves were pop music and computers, the harbingers of success were that he had always been a year or two ahead of his age group in school and that he had always excelled in organization.

"People knew we were doing an art magazine and when they met us they just assumed we knew about art," said Amanda Sharp, co-editor for the last three years. "In the first year or so, we were able to bluff it out."



Matthew Slotover did not get a job, he got a magazine.

## Q & A: A Call to Pursue 'European Public Goods'

**Antonio Martino, foreign minister in the new Italian government of Silvio Berlusconi, spoke with Tom Buerkle of the International Herald Tribune in Corfu, Greece, at the summit meeting of the European Union.**

Q. What are your impressions of the way business is conducted in the European Union?

A. I think there is a perception that the nature of our institutional framework is destined to change because the Union is getting bigger and bigger. It's wise to concentrate on the really big measures, what I call European public goods: Those goals that can be pursued only at European level.

I think the goals are the single market. Another public good is the common currency. Now here we have to do our homework, because the common currency is certainly not essential for the single market. But a single currency will be very useful, very convenient. However, you cannot get there step by step as we've tried to do repeatedly in the past and failed.

We have common foreign and security policy. Then we have a common de-

fense. And finally I think Europe should provide a framework, some mechanism, for citizens of the various countries in Europe to appeal to a European level in case they feel that their rights and liberties have been hurt by national procedures.

Q. Does your government favor a more limited Europe primarily oriented toward free trade?

A. Personally I'm an Anglophile. But that's not policy, that's my personal preference. If I go to England, I would be considered a federalist or a Euro-enthusiast because I believe in a common currency for example.

The relationship between the U.K. and Italy — there is no doubt that we have many interests in common. There is no doubt that we look forward to doing things in common. That doesn't mean we want a preferential partnership. We don't believe in these kind of things. That would split Europe. The idea that there is a Franco-German axis and that therefore you must have an Anglo-Italian axis: If you follow that line of thought, you are back to the old ways of doing things. We look forward to having an excellent relationship with

the U.K., but also with France and Germany.

Q. Do you rule out Italy going back into the exchange rate mechanism?

Personally, I am against it. We would give a bad signal. The signal would be that we believe that the control of exchange rates is essential for monetary union. And it's not.

I think we should go big bang. There is only one real reason why we don't have a common currency in Europe yet, and that is, monetary mismanagement is very bad at the national level. It would be catastrophic at the European level. Inflation in a single country is terrible. At the European level it could be a disaster. Deflation, even worse.

So no country is willing to surrender monetary sovereignty to a European institution unless it is sure that there is a foolproof guarantee that that currency will not be mismanaged. So what we should do is concentrate our efforts on a monetary constitution that gives that guarantee.

Q. How concerned are you by the instability of the exchange markets in recent weeks?

A. Part of the turbulence is due to

what they call intervention. If you or I buy or sell currency, that's called speculation. If a central bank buys or sells currency, that's called intervention.

Now you or I bet our own money, and we do it to make money. A central bank bets not its own money but somebody else's money, and it usually does it to lose money, not to make money. Yet somehow speculation is considered bad and intervention is considered good. Intervention is bad, and some of the turbulence is due to intervention.

Little periods of turbulence, in exchange rates are inevitable. And if there is turbulence, that has a beneficial effect. It discourages excessive speculation.

Q. Will you be addressing currency instability at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples?

A. I don't think we get into exchange-rate variability because then we have a full political part.

This G-7 "plus one" will have many things to discuss politically. And I think it is very important that it succeeds in its political part. My view is that we should give Russia the possibility of showing that it still is a major player in international relations.

## EU: Germans Put Pressure on U.K. to Settle Deadlock

Continued from Page 1

nia, the signing of membership treaties with Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, and agreement on deregulation and cross-border investment projects to stimulate jobs and growth.

"It's not good for the outside world and it's not good for the people who are going to vote whether their countries should come into the European Union," Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland said, refer-

ring to the referendums to be held by the Nordic countries this fall.

"It's obviously a crisis," said the French president, François Mitterrand.

Mr. Dehaene, who confirmed his determination to stay in the race Sunday, blamed Mr. Major for blocking Europe to curry favor with the anti-EU wing of the Conservative Party.

"I am not blind to his problems in Great Britain," he said in an interview on Belgian tele-

## EU Ready to Pay \$600 Million to Close Chernobyl

Reuters

CORFU, Greece — The European Union is ready to pump \$600 million into an international nuclear safety plan for Ukraine that would shut reactors at Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

EU leaders at a summit meeting in Corfu on Saturday expressed concern over nuclear safety in Ukraine and recommended that the Chernobyl plant should be shut down definitively and as early as possible.

The leaders said they were willing to provide funds as part of a comprehensive scheme to be discussed at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies in Naples on July 10. The Union also called for early ratification by the Ukraine Parliament of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the EU plan, the Union would provide \$480 million in loans and \$120 million in grants over three years from the EU's technical assistance program for countries of the former Soviet Union.

## Lost Diaries Of Mussolini: Now Found?

Reuters

LONDON — An Italian businessman has discovered diaries purporting to have been written by Mussolini, the Sunday Telegraph said. The five volumes covering the years 1935-39 have been missing for nearly 50 years and could be one of the biggest publishing finds of the century, the paper added.

"Historians and document experts who have examined them believe them to be the work of Il Duce," the paper said.

According to the diaries, Mussolini was an unwilling partner to Nazi aggression in the 1930s and tried to act as a brake on Hitler, whom he feared and despised. He also suffered from depression and was lonely and distrustful.

The newspaper quoted Denis Mack Smith, a Mussolini biographer, as saying that "the manuscript looks absolutely genuine."

## VOTE: Town Turns Left

Confirmed from Page 1

ed elsewhere in the old Soviet bloc, winning national elections in Poland, Hungary and Lithuania.

Democratic Socialist leaders here were jubilant Sunday, but leaders of other parties warned that it posed a danger to the development of democracy in Eastern Germany.

Also Sunday, voters in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt appeared to have chosen a new state government that will be headed by the incumbent, Christoph Bergner of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union. But the Christian Democrats won just

35 percent of the vote, according to preliminary figures.

As a result, they will probably have to form a "grand coalition" with their chief rivals, the Social Democrats, who took 34 percent.

The vote in Saxony-Anhalt was considered a possible preview of the national election scheduled for October. Some analysts believe that Mr. Kohl will finish first in October but will have to govern in coalition with the Social Democrats.

The growing strength of the former Communists has sent fear through Germany's political establishment.

In elections this month for local offices and for the European Parliament, they finished better than ever, party leaders dared to hope. Although they have almost no support in Western Germany, they did surprisingly well in all five eastern states and took 40 percent of the vote in eastern Berlin, emerging as the strongest party there.

The campaign in Hoyerwerda produced a political alliance that had never been seen in postwar Germany. Leaders of both major parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, joined to back Mr. Naumann. They were supported by leaders of the two principal smaller parties, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

In Hoyerswerda, Mr. Brähming sought to play down his connection to the former Communists. His campaign posters did not even mention his party affiliation.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Colony Apathetic on Patten Reforms

HONG KONG (AP) — Governor Chris Patten appeared to be facing widespread public apathy as his blueprint for broadening democracy in Hong Kong headed for a vote Wednesday. Polls suggest he is losing ground in the 12-month struggle with Beijing to reform the election system before China's take-over in 1997.

An opinion poll published Sunday showed 56 percent do not care which package of reforms is adopted for the 1994-1995 legislative elections, Hong Kong's last under British rule. Fourteen percent said they backed Mr. Patten's reforms, while 13 percent preferred the pro-business Liberal Party's alternative package. The survey was in the Sunday Morning Post.

It followed publication Saturday of a poll by the University of Hong Kong in which 90 percent said they no longer understood what was at stake in the vote.

### Malaysians Warned on Rights Forum

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The government does not want Malaysians to hold forums on human rights or other issues in East Timor as this would strain Indonesia-Malaysia relations, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Sunday.

Mr. Abdullah was commenting on a proposal by the Malaysian Action Front, comprising about a dozen human rights, environmental and other private organizations, to hold a forum to discuss alleged rights violations by Indonesian forces in the former Portuguese colony.

### Afghan Leader's Troops Expel Rival

KABUL (AP) — The president's army scored a victory Sunday as it drove one of its main Islamic rivals out of Kabul after two days of fierce fighting on the southern outskirts of the capital.

The triumph by President Burhanuddin Rabani's forces over those of General Abdul Rashid Dostum could herald a breakthrough in the civil war, which has been stalled for months. Mr. Rabani now can concentrate on preparing for a runoff against his opponent, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

### Truce Call Goes Unheeded in Yemen

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops launched a fresh ground offensive west of Aden on Sunday to divide the port city, and gunners fired at residential districts in the southern town of Bir Ahmed.

There was no evident effect of a cease-fire announced by the north on Saturday as northern troops broke through southern defenses at Bir Ahmed, northwest of Aden. Some 100 vehicles on the main coastal road linking the city to the south's only oil refinery and Aden's main power station.

### U.S. Pulls Out Envoy From Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — The United States began withdrawing most of its diplomats from Mogadishu on Sunday as civil fighting rocked the Somali capital for a third straight day.

The United Nations said casualties were heavy Sunday, but it had no specific figures. A UN official estimated that 30 people died in the first two days of clashes. Many of the victims were believed to be civilians caught in cross-fire.

The State Department ordered the temporary evacuation of about 20 members of the U.S. liaison office, which performs the functions of an embassy in a country that has been without a government for more than three years. Much of the fighting took place near the old U.S. Embassy, which now houses the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia as well as the U.S. liaison office.

### China Executes 56 Drug Dealers

BEIJING (Reuters) — The authorities in two southern Chinese provinces have executed 56 drug traffickers, bringing the total killed in recent days to nearly 100 as part of a massive anti-narcotics campaign.

The Legal Daily reported Sunday that 46 traffickers were executed in Guangdong Province, 13 given suspended death sentences, 12 life imprisonment and 83 prison terms of between five and 25 years. In neighboring Fujian Province, a court sentenced 29 traffickers, of whom 10 were executed, the paper said.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Street Crime Rises 41% in London

LONDON (Reuters) — Street crime, including muggings and purse snatching, rose by 41 percent in central London over the past year, a local council reported.

Westminster Council, whose responsibility includes the key tourist areas around Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Hyde Park, called its findings alarming. "The figures are surprising because they are clearly out of step with other crimes such as burglary, which have



# Hata's Choice: Quit to Save Reform Movement

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — To save the reform movement he helped ignite, Tsutomu Hata had no choice but to resign as prime minister.

His two-month experiment running the world's second-largest economy with a minority government had failed. Without the cooperation of the Socialist Party, which in a fit of pique split with Mr. Hata's government the day he took power, there was no hope of pressing for his broader agenda: economic deregulation, new sales taxes and a far more active role in security issues like the North Korean nuclear standoff.

His coalition's many divisions boxed him in. A no-confidence vote, which was an hour from passage at the moment he quit early Saturday, would have only worsened the paralysis, his aides said. If he had lost the

vote, Japan would have been plunged into a 40-day political campaign that would only have extended the chaos.

So in the end, Mr. Hata and his close political ally and strategist, Ichiro Ozawa, chose to risk everything, including control of the government, in return for a chance to once again attempt a realignment of Japan's political forces.

Their hope is that Mr. Hata's resignation will trigger another political earthquake of the kind that shook the country almost exactly a year ago, when they engineered a rebellion against the Liberal Democratic Party, which had ruled four decades.

If they fail in the next few days, the result may well be that the Liberal Democrats return to power as the biggest force in a new, weak coalition.

The Liberal Democratic Party president, Yohji Kono, made it clear Saturday that he would

try to seize the moment, telling reporters that his party would be "responsible for settling the political situation" now that Mr. Hata had abandoned ship.

He said he was already talking to the Socialists — the traditional enemy of the Liberal Democrats over the last 40 years — about stitching together a policy statement that they could agree upon. There was even talk that the Liberal Democrats might back the head of the Socialists, Tomiochi Murayama, for prime minister, a proposition that would have been unthinkable a year ago.

Mr. Hata and his allies seem to be betting that such a marriage of convenience would turn stomachs throughout the country in the next few days.

They are wagering that it would imperil a series of reforms, including the new election system that narrowly

passed last year, perhaps remobilizing the forces that gathered their strength to fight the Liberal Democrats and took power in Japan last year amid so much hope.

Mr. Ozawa expressed his desperation the other day when he said he was willing to get down on all fours and "bark like a dog" if it would help assemble a majority in Parliament.

"This seems like a defeat to

Mr. Hata and Ozawa and the reform efforts, and it may prove to be that," Takashi Inoguchi, a professor of political science at Tokyo University, said shortly after Mr. Hata's resignation.

"But it also may be deceiving.

I think they believe that the pressures from the outside world are forcing Japan to change, and in the direction Hata and Ozawa have described. They think their time will come."

Without question, Mr. Ozawa has defined his image of the country's future more clearly than any other politician, arguing that the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II makes this a perfect time to turn Japan into a "normal nation," with normal consumer prices, politicians who call the shots instead of bureaucrats, and a military that can join international peacekeeping efforts.

It is an agenda that steps on a lot of toes and social taboos, and many members of his coalition have argued with it, especially over Japan's military role.

The differences with the Socialists have been the greatest, and Ozawa has not made things easier by showing his contempt for them, making it clear that he wants to throw them overboard as soon as he no longer needs their votes.

But that will take several years, everyone agrees, and sev-

## JAPAN: Hata's Fall Leaves U.S. Negotiators Frustrated

Continued from Page 1

move in the direction of deregulation, opening its markets and increasing spending on public works.

This is a consensus society, and the consensus is that such measures are needed, not to appease the United States but to make sure Japan's economy remains as vibrant as it has been in the past.

"They have no choice but to follow the lines that have been laid by the Hata administration," said Takeshi Kondo, general manager of the office of political and economic research at Itochu Corp., a major trading company. "There are no viable political options."

To some extent, Washington

has already laid the groundwork for playing down any disappointment in Naples. It has said that there are no deadlines for the trade negotiations and that it is willing to accept agreements in individual sectors rather than all or nothing.

In February, when the trade talks broke down at the meeting between President Bill Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa, Washington had rejected piecemeal agreements.

Despite such statements, both nations have a strong interest in producing some agreement at the summit meeting.

Both want to stop the battering of the dollar in world currency markets, which threatens to accelerate inflation in the United States and impel Ja-

pan's economic rebound. Japan's huge trade surplus is a major reason the dollar is weak against the yen, so any setback in trade talks could send the yen higher.

For the next few days, Japanese political involvement in the trade talks will not be needed. The master will be in the hands of the bureaucrats, who are hammering away at the nitty-gritty of changing government bidding procedures and measuring access to Japan's auto market.

U.S. officials said that if agreements are to be reached before the Naples meeting, they should be concluded by next weekend. Otherwise, the talks might be postponed until after the meeting.

But that will take several years, everyone agrees, and sev-

eral elections before Japan has two mainstream conservative parties, each able and ready to govern.

Mr. Hata's aides winced in April when the chancellor of Germany, Helmut Kohl, told the new Japanese prime minister that he hoped to see him stay in office awhile, because no one could get anything done if they met a new Japanese leader every few months.

The Japanese people are beginning to feel the same way. Most liked Mr. Hata, an affable man and skilled political insider with a reputation for relative political cleanliness.

His approval ratings just before his resignation hovered around 50 percent, not bad by anyone's measure.

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"This seems like a defeat to



North Koreans on guard at the DMZ on Sunday as the two Koreas prepare for war

## KOREA: Nuclear Crisis Extends Beyond Pyongyang

Continued from Page 1

nuclear states such as North Korea.

And here in Vienna, the atomic energy agency and its member nations are engaged in a detailed revision of global nuclear inspection and safeguard procedures. The review is linked to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty conference next year and is designed to produce a more rigorous, intrusive and technology-driven global nuclear watchdog system than the one that failed to detect Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons program during the late 1980s.

The panel stopped short of tackling broad issues raised in the aftermath, such as whether Jewish settlers should continue to reside in the middle of predominantly Arab Hebron. Nor did the report address longstanding conflicts over Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, some of which emerged in the hearings.

Rather, the panel focused on details of the crime and how it could be prevented in the future. It called for setting up a new security arrangement at the disputed tomb, including separate worship areas for Muslims and Jews; a new special police unit for the tomb; and barring all civilians from carrying weapons into the structure.

The commission also urged the army and the police to clarify the rules for opening fire following testimony that some soldiers and police officers were under orders not to shoot at Jews.

Israel's ministers enthusiastically praised the report and voted to implement its recommendations.

"Certainly, nobody could say it's a whitewash," said Shimon Shetreet, minister of economics and planning. "It's a very honest, good faith, in-depth investigation, the results are that there is no bad faith, no personal blame that could be attached to a specific person."

The army's chief of staff, Ehud Barak, said, "The murder was the action of a single individual."

"They cannot find anyone who could be blamed for being unable to expect it, or predict it in advance."

Jewish settlers were also happy that the report did not cast blame on them as a group for Dr. Goldstein's actions, and particularly pointed out that the mother country, France, was not mentioned.

The Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, in control of about two-thirds of the country, regards the French troops as invaders who seek to prop up the government. It has warned the French to stay out.

Diplomats do not rule out the possibility that the French and the rebels will reach an understanding to refrain from shooting at each other. But the situation is volatile, they point out, and it is conceivable that the French may find themselves confronting their erstwhile Hutu allies, since their mission is to prevent them from slaughtering Tutsis.

In the complicated politics of East Africa, France has long privately blamed Uganda, where the Rwandans Patriotic Front was based before it launched its campaign in 1990, for not raining in the rebels.

Typically, when France intervenes, its prestige does not plummet among African countries; quite the contrary. This was the case in 1978, when Zaire's Shaba Province was invaded by former Katangese rebels, and the French and Belgians sent in paratroopers.

Not always did the intervention favor the status quo. When Jean-Bédel Bokassa of the Central African Empire became too much of a political liability in September 1979 — he was accused among other things of murdering schoolchildren in jail cells — the Foreign Ministry dropped him and sent in troops to install someone else.

By extension, France also blames Britain for not pressuring Uganda to do so. French policymakers seem not to realize that the old spheres of influence are not what they once were.

But people have long memories in the region. The Tutsi rebels are suspicious of the French, knowing that most past.

French interventions were aimed at keeping in place those African leaders friendly to Paris.

Sometimes the intervention was proclaimed for a more high-minded intent — to evacuate Europeans from danger, for example. This was the case in 1978, when Zaire's Shaba Province was invaded by former Katangese rebels, and the French and Belgians sent in paratroopers.

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The answer to the riddle of why Paris can get away with actions that others dare not think about lies in the curious symbiotic relationship that France nurtures with its former colonies.

And as for public opinion at home, as one Western diplomat in Paris put it, "Here, the government is explaining to do what it doesn't intend to do without setting up base."

Troublemakers like Ahmed Sékou Touré, the ranting Marxist who ruled Guinea until 1984 need not apply.

**France Asserts Patr**ols Can't Protect Refugees

Reuters

**PARIS** — French military patrols have failed to halt the threat to refugees in Rwanda and their top commander said Sunday they were studying how to provide permanent protection without setting up base

## Ukraine Unlikely to Rock Boat

### Grudging Voter Support for President Expected

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

KIEV — Ukraine has one of the weakest and least reformed economies in the former Soviet Union, with its gross national product plunging, factories shutting and workers unpaid even in a currency so weak it is a oral joke.

There are increasing divisions between east and west, between Ukrainian nationalists and Russian-speakers. There are squabbles with Russia over Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet.

But as Ukrainians voted in presidential elections on Sunday, the conventional opinion is that they will in the end re-elect the incumbent, Leonid M. Kravchuk, 60, the former Communist ideology secretary who led Ukraine to independence late in 1991.

If Mr. Kravchuk wins, it is expected to be a narrow and grudging victory over his main rival, former Prime Minister Leonid D. Kuchma, in a runoff.

Mr. Kuchma, the former director of a nuclear-missile factory from eastern Ukraine, is calling for closer economic ties to Russia and a speedier program of privatization and market changes.

But there is a field of seven candidates, including the powerful new chairman of Parliament, Oleksandr O. Moroz, a Communist whose support seems to be increasing at Mr. Kuchma's expense.

And if the angry voters of nearby Belarus are any guide — Thursday they gave more than 40 percent of their first-round presidential votes to a vitriolic anti-corruption outsider — Mr. Kravchuk may find himself more vulnerable than conventional wisdom assumes.

**Early results from Sunday's balloting were expected on Monday.**

Mr. Kuchma, 55, has been trying to move toward the center from his ethnic Russian base in eastern and southeastern Ukraine, speaking in his newly learned Ukrainian and softening earlier calls for Kiev to join the ruble zone, a Russia-based economic framework.

But he stresses the need for a weak and impoverished Ukraine to live realistically with Russia, on whom it depends for most of its trade and energy.

He wants free trade between the countries — without specifying what that would mean for Ukraine's Soviet-style subsidies and controls over prices and foreign exchange — and a swap of the Ukrainian half of the Black Sea Fleet for fuel and debt forgiveness.

Attacked sometimes as a "traitor," Mr. Kuchma portrays himself as a patriot who values realism over nationalist symbols. It is Ukraine's unreformed economy and weak currency, he suggests, that has undermined the state and created the desire for closer ties with a Russia that doesn't respect our sovereignty."

**European western Ukrainians and may drag the country toward partition or civil war.**

In a country with deep fears of disorder and memories of World War II battles, Mr. Kravchuk's appeal resonates and has softened some of the public anger over the economic mess.

The prospect of a President Kuchma has so upset the nationalist movement, Rukh, that it has tacitly thrown its support to Mr. Kravchuk in the first round, despite the candidacy of Volodymyr Lanoviy, a market reformer who had quit the government in disgust.

The leader of Rukh, Vyacheslav Chornovil, who ran against Mr. Kravchuk in December 1991, supports him now as the safest choice.

Dmytro Pavlychko, a democratic nationalist and former deputy, said: "Kravchuk, despite his mistakes and indecision, is viewed as the best balance between east and west Ukraine and the best guarantor of peace with Russia and inside the country. Kuchma is openly calling for close ties with a Russia that doesn't respect our sovereignty."

But Mr. Kravchuk has shrewdly positioned himself as the best guarantor of Ukrainian independence, stability and civic peace.

Through his speeches and especially the newspapers and state television, which he dominates, he avoids talking about the economy and instead accuses Mr. Kuchma of trying to undermine Ukraine's fragile independence.

He paints Mr. Kuchma as an unpredictable leader who will not represent the interests of the more nationalistic, pro-Europeans.



BERLIN BIDS FAREWELL TO RUSSIANS — A Berliner giving a flower to a soldier of Russia's 6th Motorized Defense Brigade after a farewell parade watched by thousands. By September, all Russian troops are to have left.

Jochen Fink / The Associated Press

## Bihac, a Bosnia Ghost Town With 50,000 Lost Souls

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

BIHAC, Bosnia-Herzegovina —

When the sun sets on Bihac, the town is plunged into blackness. Nobody moves and there is scarcely a sound, save that of howling dogs and desultory machine-gun fire. Faintly visible are the silhouettes of nearby

mountains. On top of them, surrounding the Muslim population of this abandoned place, are Serbian forces.

Bihac by night looks a lot like the end of the world. And in many ways, that is just what this Muslim enclave in western Bosnia has become after more than two years of encirclement

by the Serbs. Cut off from Sarajevo, largely forgotten by the rest of the world, this town of 50,000 people has been shelled back into the 19th century.

On the main street, there are more horse-drawn carts than cars. They move slowly past sandbagged storefronts, carrying loads of firewood, the sole source of heat. Cattle and goats graze by the roadside.

Many people spend the day sitting by the road staring vacantly into space, apparently stunned by the anguish the war has brought the Muslims of this once-prosperous farming area.

"At least Sarajevo now has a

shaded and brutal, even by the convoluted standards of Bosnia. Its complexity, and the almost universal pessimism of people here, suggest that an end to the 26-month-old Bosnian war is still far off. Soldiers talk of fighting their way out of isolation by securing a land link with Sarajevo — an enterprise against entrenched and heavily armed Serbian forces that would surely take years.

But it is not just abandonment that afflicts Bihac, the largest town in an encircled Bosnian pocket where more than 190,000 Muslims live.

Since September, the pocket has been ravaged by fierce internece conflict between Muslims loyal to the government and others backing a wealthy businessman named Fikret Adamic, who has denounced what he calls the destructive Muslim nationalism of the Sarajevo government and declared autonomy in the northern third of the enclave.

This mihuwa within the wider Bosnian conflict has already left more than 600 people dead. Western military observers say,

when he defected and has since fashioned economic alliances with the Krajina Serbs and Croatia. He calls these deals models for Bosnian peace; the Muslim-led Bosnian government calls them acts of self-interested and cowardly betrayal.

■ Heavy Fighting in North

Bosnian government forces made substantial gains against rebel Serbian positions in northern Bosnia, Agence France-Presse reported Sunday from Sarajevo, quoting a UN Protection Force spokesman.

The fighting, in violation of a truce agreement, has been concentrated around Mount Ozren, where the Serbs have evacuated several villages in the face of the Bosnian offensive, Commander Eric Chaperon said.

United Nations observers have had to follow the progress of the fighting mostly from the air, since both sides have denied them access to the region.

## Tehran Says Suspect Planned a Mosque Blast

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran said it had arrested a member of the Iraqi-backed opposition group Mujahidin Khalq who it said had been planning to bomb a mosque in Iran, state-run Tehran radio reported on Sunday.

The radio said the suspect had given the authorities information on a man who they said was involved in the bombing on Monday of a shrine in the Muslim holy city of Meshhed in which 25 people died.

The independent daily New Nation gave details of her request to PEN.

Muslim fundamentalists were outraged when Miss Nasreen, 31, was quoted by India's Statesman newspaper as saying that Islam's holy book, the Koran, should be "revised thoroughly." She has denied making the comment.

The government ordered her arrest after The Bangladeshi Times reprinted the Statesman article on June 4. A fundamentalist leader, Murti Nazrul Islam, later offered a \$2,500 reward for her death.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CONSIDER the following experts: David Berkowitz, Jim Cayne, Larry Cohen, Bob Levin, Michael Rosenberg, Alan Sontag, Kathie Wei-Schen and Zia. One might think this a list of contenders in the Gold Man Pairs, and many of them were.

It is, however, a roster of celebrities who have been lecturing at Honors Club, New York. At an earlier lecture, the problem of finding the club queen on the diagrammed deal was discussed.

South lands in three clubs after West has opened with one diamond and raised the response of one heart. West cashes two diamond winners and leads a third round. South of course plays dummy's ten, and East ruffs and leads the queen of hearts.

At this point South should know the full distribution, thanks to a dog-in-the-night clue. Just as Sherlock Holmes drew a vital inference from the failure of a dog to bark in the night, so South can conclude that the opposing spades are divided four-four, since neither

opponent has barked in that suit. He knows that West began with five diamonds, and must have three of the seven missing hearts in view of the bidding. That leaves room for one club.

So South wins the heart return with the ace, leads to the club king and confidently finesses the jack. Then the ace removes East's queen and the contract is safe. Dummy is entered with a spade lead to the king, and a hand loser is discarded on the diamond queen.

NORTH  
♦ K 6 4  
♦ 7 4 2  
♦ Q 10 7 2  
♦ K 7 2

WEST (D) EAST  
♦ Q 10 3 2 ♦ 9 8 5  
♦ K 8 3 ♦ Q 9 10 9  
♦ A K J 8 4 ♦ 8  
♦ 8 ♦ Q 8 4 3

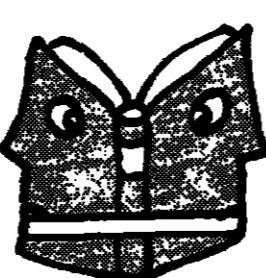
SOUTH  
♦ A 7  
♦ Q 6 5  
♦ 5 3  
♦ A 10 9 5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 0 Pass 2 4  
2 0 3 4 Pass Pass  
Pass

West led the diamond king.

## BOOKS

### WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Erin Faherty-Mella, executive radio producer at Unesco, is reading "Wanamurraganya: The Story of Jack McPhee" by Sally Morgan.

Even though Jack McPhee, an aborigine, says he feels frustrated trying to explain things to outsiders because "their minds think a different way," his story widens one's sense of the brotherhood of man." (Ilse Gersten, IHT)

Five films a week, Card had sat in just about every one.

He had gotten his first hand-cranned home projector in 1921. By high school, he was renting Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood" and John Barrymore's "Tempest," and showing them to local audiences.

Movies were still considered a low passion. They begged and borrowed from theater, painting and photography. They were "a mixture of science, physiology

and illusion," Card recalls. And they were cheap. Imagine, he says, "an entertainment that was immediately accessible to the illiterate, to the immigrants who hadn't yet learned the language of their new home but were perfectly able to understand the nuances of pantomime that they encountered in the nickelodeons, where the movies first met their public."

By the time he came to the Eastman House in 1948, Card had a collection of some 800 films. His department built a major archive, and he does not conceal his glee over the fact that in 1952 the Museum of Modern Art, which had been collecting films since 1935, began to borrow and exhibit his holdings.

A museum official had dismissed him as a "buff" who preferred trivia to art. Perhaps the official was right, Card writes. "but hundreds of great films that exist today would not be available but for our buffdom."

When Card visited Cecil B. DeMille in 1953, DeMille was

planning the second version of "The 10 Commandments." The jawbone of an ass was lying on the desk of his "Mussolini-sized office"; he picked it up and brandished it, "showing me how Samson, even without the direction of Cecil B. DeMille, could have wielded it as lethally as did Victor Mature," but refused to let the Eastman House staff make copies of his films on the grounds that writers who viewed them might steal his plots.

Anecdotes are unfurled and facts are corrected. D.W. Griffith did not shoot the first close-up, as he claimed. The first close-up was shot by James Williamson in the 1901 British film "The Swallow," in which a man approached the camera, appeared to swallow it and the photographer, then retreated, munching on both.

Card reappraises the legendary Griffith. Barrymore, Erich von Stroheim, and he reintroduces the obscure.

How nice to learn that the vibrant Clara Bow, often pa-

tronized as all-id and no craft, could give her director a lesson in filmmaking. While she was making "It," Clarence Badger told her to gaze at her sweetheart with an expression of "lingering call-like longing."

The calllike longing was followed by a look of lurid passion, then one of classic appeal. Badger stopped the camera and asked what was going on.

Bow explained that the first expression was for "the lovesick dames," the second for the boys and their papas and the third for the old women, who would decide that she was pure after all, "and having got me mixed up with the character I'm playing, they'd come again when my next picture showed up."

Card reminds us that silent film was, and always should be, accompanied by music. It is not silent; it is speechless. And it can leave you breathless.

Margo Jefferson is on the staff of The New York Times.

### SEDUCTIVE CINEMA: The Art of Silent Film

By James Card. Illustrated. 319 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Margo Jefferson

WE had faces, then! cries Norma Desmond, the de-throned and deranged silent-movie actress played by Gloria Swanson in "Sunset Boulevard." They did, and they had bodies, too, alive to every flicker of expression.

Watching "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" in 1926, Virginia Woolf thought the film got at something beyond the grasp of any novelist: "some secret language, which we feel and see, but never speak."

Having watched it again and again between the 1920s and the 1950s, James Card remains in thrall, not just to the demonic graphics of "Caligari," but also to the entire medium of silent film. He is a film historian who, for nearly 30 years, was the director

of the film department at the prestigious George Eastman House of Photography in Rochester, New York.

"The Seductive Cinema"

is his tale of a medium and a passion. By the end, you too will be a willing captive.

The tale begins in Cleveland in 1920. Houses had phonograph records and player pianos, but only the downtown district had movie theaters: 147 in all, and by the mid-1920s, averaging

over 2,000 seats a day.

PARIS — French patrols can't protect refugees in Zaire and Rwanda, and they were stuck Sunday when they were stuck without setting foot in the country.

The soldiers carried out a reconnaissance operation in Zaire and Rwanda, but found no refugee camps, no chief of state, no president, no army, no government.

The troops have been sent to dislodge the Rwandans and go home, General Lanzade said. They had been fired, but had been fired, and their day had been over.

We are maintaining security, said a spokesman.

It is not clear how permanent the patrols will be.

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MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1994

## OPINION

**Herald Tribune**  
INTERNATIONAL

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**Talks With North Korea**

President Bill Clinton's announcement on Wednesday came as a relief: North Korea had persuaded him that it was suspending its nuclear program for now; consequently, the United States would resume high-level talks with the North on July 8. Mr. Clinton paid tribute to Jimmy Carter's mission to Pyongyang: "It is the beginning of a new stage in our efforts to pursue a non-nuclear Korean Peninsula."

Now that nuclear diplomacy with North Korea is finally getting back to the negotiating table where it belongs, President Clinton has to keep it there. He can accomplish that by cutting through the bickering in his own administration and putting his personal stamp on a sound U.S. negotiating strategy. To do that he has to be clear in his own mind about the basic objectives: first, to make the suspension permanent by dismantling the North's nuclear program; second, to learn as much as he can about North Korea's past efforts to divert plutonium; third, to curb North Korea's missile exports.

The president's truncheon task, however, is to design a convincing package of inducements. The package would provide new nuclear reactors to replace the ones the North now has. It would promise full diplomatic recognition as well as a peace treaty formally ending the Korean War. And it would detail some of the economic benefits to flow from a new relationship.

The North's commitment to allow inspectors to monitor its nuclear reactor and reprocessing plant will ensure, at least for now, that additional plutonium — enough to build five bombs — will not be extracted from the spent fuel rods now stored in cooling tanks at Yongbyon. But those fuel rods must be disposed of soon. That is an urgent task for the talks.

The North has also agreed not to reload its reactor for now, keeping it from generating more spent fuel that could be turned into plutonium for bombs. The task for the talks is to get North Korea to agree not to reload ever again, and to get an effective ban on reprocessing. That ban could be worked out in talks between the two Koreas. So it is good news that President Kim Il Sung is arranging to meet South Korea's president.

Perhaps the trickiest task facing U.S. negotiators is finding out how far along Pyongyang's nuclear program actually is.

The North has not yet allowed international inspectors to determine whether it extracted a bomb's worth of plutonium in 1989, but it has indicated that it would accept special inspections to get at the past as part of an overall settlement.

The Carter mission was a big plus for both sides. The very presence of a former president of the United States reassured Mr. Kim that Washington was sincere about improving relations.

Mr. Carter helped Mr. Clinton regain his footing. Now the president needs to put together a persuasive diplomatic package to coax North Korea to become truly nuclear-free.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Wanted, a Cool European**

The European Union has been given a chance for second thoughts. To be precise, its politicians have been given another chance to ask themselves what sort of Europe their peoples really want.

There was nothing elegant about Saturday's British veto of Jean-Luc Dehaene as the next leader of the European Commission. It has tossed the Union into yet another crisis. Britain's prime minister, John Major, did it at least partly for motives of domestic political convenience. Nevertheless, the result is right. Mr. Dehaene was the wrong man for the job, on two counts.

First, he was too obviously being pushed into the post on a sudden German-French bandwagon. The announcement at Mulhouse less than a month ago that Mr. Dehaene was the choice of Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand raised eyebrows in places well beyond Britain. As late as Friday, Mr. Dehaene had the backing of governments responsible for less than two-thirds of the Union's population.

It has always been accepted that a new leader of the Commission must be chosen by unanimity. The case for consensus is even stronger at the present stage of the Union's life, when it has to choose between two very different roads into the future. At such a moment, an attempt by one group of governments to hustle everybody into a hasty decision about a job as important as the Commission's leadership would be liable to return the Union to disunion.

The other argument against Mr. Dehaene is that he too clearly prefers one of those two roads. He is not, unlike the departing Jacques Delors, an ideologue of a federal Europe. He is a fixer more than a philosopher. But he plainly favors an even stronger central government for Europe. His own country, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

**Electric Cars Aren't Ready**

Electric cars offer one very important advantage. Unlike cars that run on gasoline, they produce no smog to pollute cities' air. But they also have one serious disadvantage. They don't exist — not, at least, at a stage of development that allows people to use them as they now typically use their cars.

They have the look of the future about them, and a lot of companies are working on technologies to extend their range. California will require the automobile companies to begin selling them by the end of the decade. The Environmental Protection Agency has to decide by November whether to impose a similar rule on the East Coast from Maine down to Northern Virginia, a strip of states that are under Federal orders to get their smog levels down. Hearings are under way.

Requiring a certain percentage of cars sold to be electric is an idea with a lot of appeal. Last winter the Northeastern states voted, 9 to 4, in favor of recommending it to the EPA.

Appealing or not, a legal requirement is unwise. Mandating technological progress by law has been tried many times in America's efforts to protect and improve the environment. Sometimes it works, sometimes not, but the principle is dangerous. It is much more efficient for gov-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

**The World Trade Organization Is Unlikely to Work**

By Karel van Wolferen

This is the first of two articles.

TOKYO — One of the great delusions of the day is the belief that the impending creation of the World Trade Organization will produce a surge in international trade.

Received wisdom in America has the WTO turning the results of the Uruguay Round of trade talks under the old, looser GATT arrangement into a giant push for unfettered international competition, bringing major benefits to American consumers and businesses. New mechanisms for resolving trade disputes are advertised as shielding future generations against pernicious protectionism. A boost in global prosperity is around the corner, if only special interests wishing to prevent U.S. ratification can be kept at bay.

Were it but true,

More likely is a hastening of the day when bilateral reprisals will threaten to end the relatively free international exchange of economic opportunities that GATT was designed to promote.

For the assortment of trade negotiators and GATT officials who rushed the Uruguay Round to a putatively successful conclusion have danced around the biggest obstacle to a smoothly

functioning trade regime — the incompatibility of institutions that characterize the economies of main participants.

Failure to deal with this incompatibility has long nullified the intended rewards of trade negotiation and has diminished GATT as an effective guardian over the laudable effort to promote a maximum of consumer welfare around the world.

The rationale for the old GATT and the new WTO is that a public interest is served by free trade, and that groups which may experience disadvantage from free trade need to be restrained from using their political influence against it. But a properly functioning international regime presupposes commonality of purpose.

Some countries do not share the American, and essentially also European, view that the purpose of economic activity is consumer welfare. They may view it as a means to attain other ends more political than economic in nature. In the Japanese case, with which I am most familiar, expansion

of productive capacity is intricately tied up with an unexamined (but assumed) struggle for national power.

If companies are encouraged to export regardless of profit, as Japanese companies are, consumers in the target country are served for a while, but the resulting erosion of that country's industrial base will eventually make its consumers less wealthy and push many of them into unemployment.

This example also happens to contact the cause of America's biggest international economic problem: the incompatibility between Japanese and American economic organizations.

U.S. corporations are legal entities with identifiable owners whose relations and transactions with other economic organizations are ultimately aimed at profit making. Big Japanese companies are socio-political entities that own each other. Their transactions are ultimately directed by mutual protection and the attainment of shared, long-range expansionary goals.

How else to explain the continued massive exports by many Japanese companies at a time when, thanks to the sharp fall of the dollar and other currencies relative to the yen, the prices they realize do not cover fixed costs, much less return a profit?

Other examples of institutional incompatibility abound.

U.S. antitrust law curtails collective exploitation of the marketplace; Japanese antitrust law is not worth the paper it is written on. Industrial associations to which Japanese companies in a particular sector must belong are endowed with extralegal power that severely curtails independent corporate decision-making.

Many large Japanese commercial banks, and even larger numbers of nonbank financial institutions, are technically bankrupt by Western accounting standards; yet the protective institutional web in which they are embedded allows them to subsidize manufacturers which have lost heavily on their exports in their drive for market share.

Indeed, the consolidation of economic power by *keiretsu* (interrelated companies) and bureaucracy-linked industrial associations in the 1970s and '80s

made the distinction between public and private sectors — upon which the intellectual justification for the WTO depends — as good as meaningless in Japan.

To single out one Japanese institution: The officials of the Ministry of Finance are essentially accountable to no one — not to the prime minister, the finance minister, the Diet or the media. Yet they have the informal right to intervene in every Japanese financial transaction.

They can determine interest rates, maintain the stock market at a level they want so as to prevent economic breakdown, and ultimately decide which corporations receive credit and which do not. They monopolize vital information, without which outsiders, such as ambitious politicians, cannot control them.

As the politically driven Japanese economy has grown to become the second largest in the world, the incompatibilities turn into ever more formidable causes of economic conflict.

The writer, a political analyst living in Japan, is author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power." He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

**Let's Have Second Thoughts About the Globalized Economy**

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is distinctly possible that the United States will not accept the trading reforms won from Europe and Asia last year at the cost of much international uproar and reciprocal national blackmail. President Bill Clinton told the Business Roundtable in Washington last week that top executives must do everything they can to get the GATT reform legislation through Congress this year, because if they don't it may never pass in internationally acceptable form.

Congress has decided that it does not like the looks of the new World Trade Organization that is to replace GATT and discipline world trade. They think it may prove too powerful. It will certainly limit the United States' ability to apply unilateral and arbitrary trade reprisals as it does now. Republicans in particular are against changes that are supposed to take place in U.S. budget rules concerning lost tariff income.

Trade legislation is an extremely dull subject to those not professionally devoted to the matter, such as Washington lobbyists whose business clients want more free trade for themselves but less for their competitors. However, it would be a remarkable humiliation for the United States if Congress rejected the outcome of the intense and complicated Uruguay Round negotiations, which be-

gan eight years ago and were finally signed in Marrakesh early this year.

Three administrations, two Republican and one Democratic, have lectured and sometimes bullied the rest of the world about the necessity for freer international trade. They finally got approximately what the United States said it wanted. Now Congress is suggesting that America may not want it after all.

Those with the last laugh are those who have questioned the allegedly universal blessings of liberalized international trade. If Congress does reject the Uruguay Round agreements, this would be a wounding blow to the doctrinaire free traders who dominate U.S. and West European economic theory and trade policy.

There is a rumbling revolt — in Western Europe, at least — against the trade orthodoxy of the Thatcher and Reagan years. In Asia, these ideas have never had the acceptance they enjoyed in the West. Japan and the new Asian industrial countries have very sensibly profited from America's enthusiasm for liberal trade while protecting their own markets in ingenious and unacknowledged ways.

In Western Europe, opinions have been divided. Maritime Britain is a free trader. Under Margaret Thatcher and her successor, John Major, the British government has resolutely insisted that Britain benefits from having sold a large part of its manufacturing industry to foreign groups anxious to install trading bridgeheads in Europe. It would, they said, all come out for the best in the end — "in the long run," that is, when, as John Maynard Keynes would have observed, Mrs. Thatcher and her friends will be dead.

Germany is a free-trading country. France and the Latin countries to its south have always been more protectionist. The European Parliament elections earlier this month saw an unexpectedly strong showing by French parties critical of the conventional wisdom about free trade. Historically, the French have tended to associate free trade with falling living standards and the loss of social protection, whereas the opposite is true in Germany.

The conventional wisdom, though, says that trade raises living standards, the more of it the higher the standards.

But that is theory, and trade is not conducted in the ivory tower. Competition-oriented Western manufacturers during the past decade have too often looked for their "productivity" increases in reduced wages and social protection for the labor force. This is antisocially described as improved labor flexibility, but has in fact

meant that workers have paid the cost of the undoubtedly other benefits of liberalized international trade.

A recent article by Michel Hansenne, director general of the International Labor Organization, proposes that admission to the new World Trade Organization be linked to the trade union guarantees and free collective bargaining requirements of the ILO. That would provide some insurance against "social dumping" while protecting the developing countries' access to advanced markets.

However, the U.S. Congress could solve the problem in its own way, by failing to pass the agreement. This would leave the world with its present trade regime, and probably in a drift toward large trading blocs in North America, Europe (including Eastern Europe) and at least a part of Asia.

It approaches heresy to suggest it, but perhaps that would not be such a bad thing. Holding back the pace of trade liberalization would give the world an opportunity to explore the costs as well as the benefits of the globalized economy — a very recent development, about which we may know less than we think. The experience of the last decade recommends a certain prudence.

International Herald Tribune

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**Behind the Dollar's Long Slide, a Lack of Confidence in Clinton**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The recent decline of the American dollar, including a slide that makes the U.S. penny worth no more than a Japanese yen, can seem inconsistent with basic economic theory. According to the textbooks, currencies are strong when the home economies are strong, and weak when they are in recession. Therefore the classic expectation, with the American economy now doing better than its rivals in Japan and Europe, would be for a strong dollar.

The American economy has been in a moderate recovery for 18 months, while Japan has been in a recession and Europe has stagnated. Companies have reduced their debt, and inflation is so low that even Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan admits that it is no threat.

Yet the dollar has been on a

gentle downward slope for more than a year, in part because the Clinton administration was more than willing to see the dollar decline, so as to exert pressure on Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The theory: a cheap dollar would help American exports to Japan, and hurt Japanese exports to America.

Tuesday the dollar temporarily, and for the first time, sank fractionally below the threshold of 100 yen. (Around the time of the Plaza accord of 1985, it took about 250 yen to buy one dollar.) Last month, when the dollar appeared ready to break this psychological barrier, a round of concerted central bank intervention brought the dollar back to 105. But it didn't hold there.

The dollar also slid on Tuesday to a nine-month low against the Deutsche mark, that is, below 1.59 marks, in part because Germany, like Japan, began to show some signs of coming out of its deep slump.

On Friday, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen publicly confirmed a new effort by the Group of Seven to break the dollar's slide. He said the action reflected "a shared concern about recent developments in financial markets."

Mr. Bentsen thus has abandoned last year's benign neglect of the dollar. But it is not clear that intervention alone, however massive, will turn the tide in today's highly mobile and global financial markets. Despite Friday's intervention, the dollar

weakened slightly, approaching the 100 yen level again.

In an interview, the New York economist Henry Kaufman said: "Bentsen has to get out there and say: 'A decline in the value of the dollar is against America's interest, and against the interest of the rest of the world, and we will not tolerate a speculative attack on the dollar.'"

Conservatives like John Makin of the American Enterprise Institute and former Fed member Wayne Angell call on the Fed to go all out in defense of the dollar by sharply boosting interest rates, without regard to what might do to the economy.

I would not be surprised by a symbolic boost in the Fed's discount rate in support of Group of Seven intervention. But the dollar problem will not be solved by interest rate austerity alone.

There are some rational economic reasons that help explain the dollar's weakness. For example, the Fed's rapid-fire, preemptive rate increases this year resulted in an unexpected bust in long-term bonds. Many foreign investors worry that their bond price losses in dollar-denominated issues will not be covered by the rising yields, and so they sell.

Martin Huefner, chief economist of the Bayreische Vereinsbank of Germany, notes, also, that given the disparity last year between American economic growth rates and those abroad, the U.S. current account deficit will double to around \$120 billion from \$66 billion in 1992.

Yet the weakness of the dollar may be more political than eco-

**The Real Role Models Are Personal**

By Brent Staples

doe-eyed kids in television land.

These days, the term "role model" is almost exclusively heard when some modern-day icons loses his wings and comes crashing back to earth.

Mr. Marshall says inner-city parents are confused and violent because they have been "orphaned" — by family, community, government and the media.

No athletes, grimmers or otherwise can reach them. His role to recreate families for these children.

He is also the host of "Street Soldiers," an extraordinary violence-intervention project. At a time when many radio talk shows have become little more than noise, Mr. Marshall's is the equivalent of a radio "parent," broadcast weekly on San Francisco's KMEL.

The results speak for themselves. "Street Soldiers" has a proven record of averting the reprisal shootings that often follow initial episodes of violence. And since the Omega Boys Club opened in 1987, more than 100 young people who might well have gone to jail, or to graveyards, have gone to college instead.

The sadness here is that the reverse is true. The only legitimate "role model" is the person whom children can see, feel and interact with in their daily lives.

Enter Joseph Marshall Jr., recipient of a 1994 "genius" award from the MacArthur Foundation and co-founder of San Francisco's Omega Boys Club, a place where young people

live between the ages of 11 and 25 find friendship, surrogate parents, academic training and college scholarships.

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## **WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES**

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**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

**Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 24.**

Benton	-	1123	3%	37	31%	+ 1%	CatolSem	-	2627	2%	1%	
BenOG	-	12638	5%	676	77%	+ 1%	Cataly	.50	3679	2%	6%	
Bentley	.44	175	100%	470	100%	+ 1%	Catnco	.50	52	1%	1%	
Berl	1.10	65	100%	12	100%	+ 1%	Catnco	.50	52	1%	1%	
Berl	-	1064	100%	12	100%	+ 1%	Catnco	.16	13	7211	11%	11%
BerlPwr	-	4254	100%	16	100%	+ 1%	CatSci	-	5223	2%	1%	
BestB	-	321	100%	10	100%	+ 1%	CatSci w/	-	573	14	324	12%
BethBIC	.32	174	16	22%	21%	+ 2%	Celadon	-	1364	14	324	12%
BethB	-	1146	5%	45	5%	+ 1%	Celestial	-	514	4	345	1%
Big B	.16	13	691	11%	100	+ 1%	Celest	.5	2025	2%	2%	
Bik	-	1252	100%	15	100%	+ 1%	CelGen	-	4454	7%	6%	
Billy	-	1252	100%	15	100%	+ 1%	CelGen	-	1688	11%	5%	
BiolLogic	.08	7	1073	12%	11	+ 1%	CelPro	-	3832	1%	1%	
Bioflex	-	46	3%	24	3%	+ 1%	CelStar	-	3973	1%	1%	
BiomWst	-	3104	11%	102	10%	+ 1%	CelCMA	-	3229	7%	7%	
BiomWt	-	1505	11%	11	10%	+ 1%	CelTec	-	2158	11	11%	
BiomWt	-	302	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CelTec	-	11	11	11%	
BiomWt	-	1108	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	Cemtr	-	2289	5%	5%	
Biosurf	-	1791	1%	8	1%	+ 1%	Centif	.50	12	834	1%	1%
Blair	-	841	1%	4	1%	+ 1%	CentifBcp	.50	11	34	1%	1%
Blacvst	-	297	5%	45	4%	+ 1%	CentifCm	.50	11	1298	1%	1%
Blagen	-	39465	2%	27	28%	+ 1%	CmBnk	.50	1	1298	1%	1%
Blagen w/	-	757	10%	7	8%	+ 1%	CmCen	-	2145	1%	1%	
Blagett	-	915	2%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCen	-	2455	1%	1%	
Blam	-	422	1%	4	1%	+ 1%	CmCem	-	2678	1%	1%	
Blamir	-	3030	10%	915	10%	+ 1%	CmCem w/	-	765	14	4%	4%
Blamir	-	276	5%	5	5%	+ 1%	CmCp	-	1463	14	13%	13%
Blamir	-	1302	3%	5	5%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	1	2161	9%	8%
Blason	-	9073	7	7	7%	CmCrd	.50	1	816	1%	1%	
Blay's	-	824	1%	6	6%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	288	1%	1%
BlcDcG	-	226	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	26	1%	1%
BlcDc	.20	20	12%	11	9%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcDc	-	7128	1%	914	10%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	227	11%	914	10%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw w/	-	249	3%	34	3%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	580	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	572	11	9%	9%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	146	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	325	6%	6	6%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcHw	-	27	6%	6	6%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcDv	-	858	1%	14	14%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
BlcDv	-	571	30%	29	30%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blly	-	953	1%	3	3%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Bloden s	.124	4	11715	3%	319	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Bloden s	.27	13	4880	21%	21	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Bloden s	-	114	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Bloden s	-	443	10%	5	5%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	997	24%	22	22%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	375	29%	22	22%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	6345	10%	14	14%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	501	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	1507	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2310	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	1161	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	114	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	222	4%	44	46%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	520	10%	15	16%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	222	5%	4	4%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	102	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	40	10%	19	19%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	285	9%	15	15%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	209	16%	14	15%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	730	34%	35	35%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2206	3%	35	35%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	1587	9%	7	7%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2310	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	1161	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	114	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	222	4%	44	46%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	518	1%	7	7%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	284	20%	18	18%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2985	4%	38	37%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	395	15%	14	14%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	667	7%	7	7%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	1923	12%	10	10%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2220	13%	11	11%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	2171	13%	11	11%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	3663	1%	7	7%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	71	8%	8	8%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	233	14	13	13	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	41746	17%	16	17%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	309	14%	13	13%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	984	15%	17	17%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	472	21%	20	21%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	246	5%	21	21%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	277	5%	25	25%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	277	25%	25	25%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Blon'ton	-	426	5%	47	47%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
<b>C</b>												
Browne	-	315	10%	9	9%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
B-CUBE	-	2857	17	15	15%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CAI Wre	1.30	42	175	70%	30	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CB Brc	-	309	10%	3	3%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CCA	1.28	13	309	3%	38	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CCDR	-	1700	24	22	22%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CDTch	-	414	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CDG	-	943	12%	14	14%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CFI Pro	-	1456	12%	14	14%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CFB Fm	.44	23	169	19%	19	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CFW Cm	-	780	25%	25	25%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CHCfcl	-	3012	2%	21	21%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CMG Ind	-	208	10%	8	8%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CMG Int	.88	24	149	33%	33	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CMN Fm	-	1979	5%	36	35%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CPAero	.26	27	139	25%	27	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CPi wi	-	150	2%	27	27%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CSB Fm	-	1274	74%	13	11%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CSB Hld	-	1075	91%	57	56%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Cablmex	-	229	6%	74	74%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Cach	-	21	7%	74	74%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CACI	-	257	9%	57	57%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Caedys	1.30e	52	871	2%	29	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Cademus	-	1316	18%	17	17%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Caera	-	369	7%	7	7%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Calgen	-	12763	11%	117	11%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CalAmp	-	569	4%	3	4%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CalCm	.54	13	307	1%	1	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CalCm	-	307	1%	1	1%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CalCm	-	208	5%	21	21%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
CalCol	-	208	5%	21	21%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
Column	-	257	5%	47	47%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn g	-	519	6%	57	56%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn d	-	504	10%	95	94%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	504	10%	95	94%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	543	12%	91	90%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	92	11%	26	27%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	501	21%	26	27%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	223	3%	27	28%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	76	21%	20	20%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.50	2	164	1%	1%
ComMn A	-	80	14%	20	20%	+ 1%	CmCrd	.5				

the first time in the history of the world, the whole of the human race has been gathered together in one place.

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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, June 27, 1994

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Bond Markets Still Caught In the Dollar's Undertow

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — The closing week of what probably ranks as the worst six months in the international bond market risks being as volatile as any yet seen. Currency markets are clearly headed for turmoil after last week's concerted intervention failed to stabilize the dollar. And bond markets are vulnerable to a final last gasp from investors who, having waited to the last minute for better prices, will be bailing out before the end of the half-year reporting period.

Although analysts are of one voice in arguing that European bonds are exceedingly attractive investments at current yields, they also agree that bargain-hunting awaits resolution of the disturbance in the currency market and clarification of what interest rate moves the U.S. and German central banks are prepared to accept.

The markets best positioned to advance, analysts say, are those that so far have lost the most — notably Britain and Spain. At the start of the year, 10-year British government paper was yielding 75 basis points, or ¾ of a percentage point, above German levels. By last week, that spread had widened to 183 basis points. For Spanish bonds, the spread has widened to 370 basis points from 253.

For now, analysts agree, what little money is being committed to new investments is not crossing borders. This helps explain the surprisingly good reception of last week's global offering of \$1.5 billion from the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae.

This was the U.S. mortgage agency's first venture into the international market, and managers reported a whopping 65 percent of the issue was placed outside the United States and two-thirds of that was sold in Europe and the Midwest. Bankers said the paper appealed to investors who were holding dollars from interest income or redemptions but acknowledged that the bulk of demand was switched out of Treasury holdings.

U.S. agency paper is not actively traded in Europe. Thus, even though Fannie Mae's domestic issues usually are priced to yield 28 basis points over Treasury paper, international investors prefer to forgo the extra yield for the liquidity of Treasuries.

Fannie Mae's global format overcomes this hurdle. In addition, the 10-year bonds are non-callable — a change from its domestic practice of issuing only callable paper. The combination of widening the international investor base and issuing non-callable paper enabled managers to price the paper at only 25 basis points over the benchmark rate, a saving worth \$4.5 million to the issuer.

Canada's larger \$2 billion offering but with a maturity for only

See BONDS, Page 11

### Orders For Tools Fall 18%

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders fell 18.3 percent during May as higher interest rates retarded economic activity, industry figures showed Sunday.

Economists monitor tool orders to gauge factory output and business investment.

The Association for Manufacturing Technology, which prepared the report, said orders declined to \$336.85 million in May after rising 11.6 percent in April, initially reported as an 11.7 percent gain.

Compared with a year earlier, tool orders were up 6.7 percent.

While higher interest slows domestic economic growth, foreign demand for U.S.-made goods has been restrained by recessions in Germany and Japan.

"If exports begin to turn around, this could be a very good year," said Albert Moore, of the industry association.

By category, metal-forming tool orders decreased 41.8 percent in May to \$115.50 million after rising 66 percent in April. Metal-cutting tool orders rose 3 percent to \$221.35 million last month after declining 14.3 percent.

Total tool shipments decreased 2.6 percent during May to \$335.20 million after rising 8 percent in April.

The backlog of orders, which tracks manufacturing ability to meet demand, increased 0.1 percent in May to \$1.7 billion after rising 4.3 percent in April.

The Federal Reserve's latest Tan Book said interest rates are slowing U.S. growth.

### Root of Dollar Woes: Lack of Buyers

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like snowflakes and fingerprints, financial crises are never identical. But the distinguishing feature of the one now developing in the foreign exchange market is especially relevant because it defines the problem and suggests that finding a solution will not be easy.

The main characteristic is international investors' unwillingness to purchase the U.S. dollar.

At first glance it may seem to be of little importance whether the dollar is sagging because market operators are actively dumping it or because they passively refuse to buy it. Either way the currency is weak.

But the distinction is critical. It explains why Friday's concerted intervention by some 17 central banks led by the Federal Reserve Board failed to lift the dollar, and that, in turn, underlines what a difficult task officials face in establishing a floor from which the dollar can advance.

Market professionals see the dollar remaining weak and headed for a possibly prolonged period of tension, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The weekend resignation of the Japanese government will not have helped the mood, but analysts expect the Bank of Japan to maintain its long-standing policy of heavy daily intervention to keep the yen above 100 to the dollar.

The dollar ended the week at 100.525 yen after briefly trading at an historic

low of 99.65 yen. The government crisis in Japan puts on hold any attempt to resolve the long-running trade dispute with Washington.

"This does not necessarily undermine the outlook for the dollar against the yen," said John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers in New York. "But it's also hard to imagine that Japanese investors will be encouraged to make new portfolio shifts at this time. It will keep the dollar under pressure against the yen."

Analysts expect greater pressure on the dollar versus the mark. The dollar ended last week at 1.584 DM, a new low for the year, and, in the view of many analysts, it is headed to the low 1.50s.

Such downward pressure, they added, would pull the dollar lower against the yen.

The prevailing mood in the market is that the dollar remains weak until the Fed increases short-term interest rates. Most analysts argue that an increase of at least half a percentage point in the cost of overnight money to 4.75 percent will be needed to restore calm.

The main question is whether the Fed moves quickly or waits for evidence that such a rise is justified by a still too rapid rate of domestic growth. This week will see reports on May factory orders, personal income and leading indicators and next week begins with the Fed's policymaking meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, followed on Friday by the important June employment report and then the annual weekend summit meet-

ing of the Group of Seven heads of state in Naples.

Mr. Lipsky asserts that the Fed would probably prefer to wait for new data confirming still rapid growth before raising rates again. But he sees no problem for it to do so earlier.

"Given that a crisis appears to be building, I don't believe the Fed perceives there is a dilemma between its domestic goals of sustaining noninflationary growth and its international goals of stabilizing the currency and restoring confidence. I don't think the Fed will need to await new data before acting."

Market analysts agree that the central banks would have had much more success in intervening to support the dollar if speculators had placed huge bets on a continuing fall of the currency.

These so-called short positions are notoriously fickle and easily driven into reverse at the first sign of concerted intervention. Massive unwinding by short-sellers usually drives an attacked currency much higher.

When there are no big short positions, intervention will drive up a currency so long as the central banks are buying it. But when the officials withdraw, the currency resumes its fall.

Indeed, the spectacular failure of Friday's intervention left some market professionals questioning whether the central banks were trying to honey a bear

See DOLLAR, Page 11

## FBI Asks Germany For Aid in VW Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BONN — The FBI has asked Germany to help in the industrial espionage case brought by General Motors Corp. against Volkswagen AG, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman confirmed a report that the FBI had requested the ministry's assistance in investigating José Ignacio López de Arriortúa, the former General Motors vice president who switched allegiance to Volkswagen.

The FBI also wants to see the files of the Darmstadt prosecutor's office, which is investigating the industrial espionage accusation in Germany, the report said.

General Motors' German subsidiary Adam Opel AG has accused Mr. López and other employees who followed him to VW of taking material containing industrial secrets with them.

The report in the German magazine Der Spiegel said U.S. investigators had determined which documents disappeared from GM's Detroit office and how they left the United States, and now they want to verify whether the documents ended up in the hands of Volkswagen executives.

(AFP, Reuters)

### Schneider To Return?

The fugitive construction entrepreneur, Jürgen Schneider, plans to turn himself in to German authorities, the magazine Focus says in its latest edition, Bloomberg Business News reported from Munich.

Citing "Swiss police circles," Focus said Mr. Schneider, 60, was doing badly psychologically and physically and had trouble getting at the money he allegedly spirited away from his construction empire in Germany, where he is sought for credit fraud.

## China Lacks Copyright Enforcement

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — The Chinese government, for all its pledges to improve copyright protection, remains impotent to curb widespread violations of ward off looming U.S. sanctions, analysts said.

Beijing has until Thursday to take effective action or face sanctions under the so-called

Super 301 provision in the U.S. Trade Act.

In April, the United States cited China as one of the worst violators of U.S. patents and copyrights and gave it 60 days to deal with the problem.

Even though China implemented a copyright law in 1991, foreign manufacturers have continued to complain of blatant violations. In particular, lawyers here say violations of foreign intellectual property rights continue.

"They've done a lot in terms of signing treaties and promulgating laws, but so far missed out in the enforcement," a Beijing-based specialist lawyer said. "It's understandable — China's

a very big country and in remote areas, intellectual property rights are still not widely known."

But Washington is not prepared to accept copyright infringements, which cost U.S. companies some \$800 million last year.

The Business Software Alliance, the U.S. software industry's anti-piracy watchdog, expressed support Friday for sanctions, saying copyright violations in China cost the sector \$322 million in 1993.

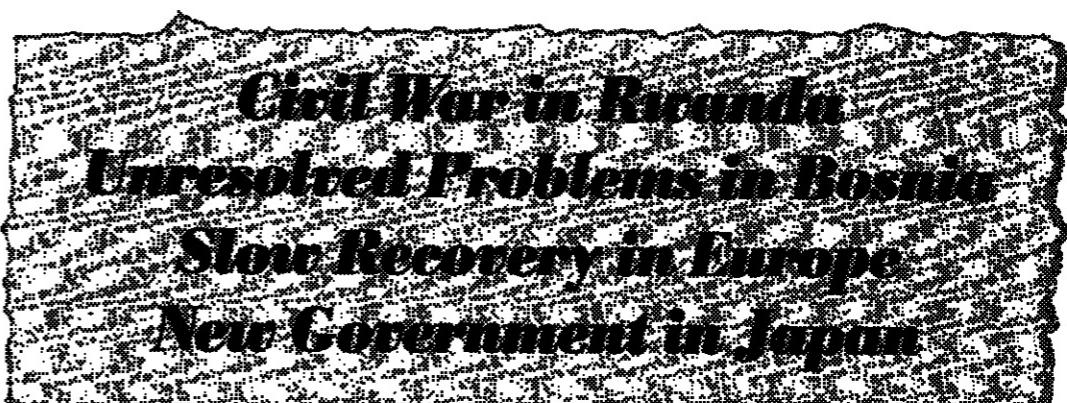
The U.S. software giant Microsoft Corp. alone has complained of losing more than \$30 million through blatant Chinese piracy of its products.

Beijing has defended itself recently with a media campaign stressing the depth of its commitment to curbing violations and blaming them to a large extent on foreign complicity or lack of cooperation.

In mid-June, the government issued a white paper highlighting efforts to raise protection to world standards and dismissing allegations that China lacked the ability to undertake its international obligations.

Among its latest moves, the China Daily reported on Saturday that authorities were implementing a copyright certification system to protect foreign audio and video producers from piracy in China.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates		June 24	
1.5437	6.2421	6.2421	6.2421
0.7007	1.4210	1.4210	1.4210
1.1194	7.2228	7.2228	7.2228
245.04	102.32	102.32	102.32
0.8393	1.5437	1.5437	1.5437
0.7023	1.4210	1.4210	1.4210
1.1194	7.2228		



## New International Bond Issues

Edited by Laurence Desvillettes

	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price end week	Terms
<b>Bond Rate Notes</b>					
Industrial Bank of Japan	\$100	1999	1	99.73	— Over 3-month Libor. Redemptions or par in 1997. Fees 0.375%. Denominations \$10,000. [J.P. Morgan Securities]
Invest Finanz	DM 500	1999	0.15	99.755	— Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. [CSFB Effectenbank]
	£111.44	2032	0.15	100	Interest will be 0.15 over 3-month Libor until Oct. 1997, thereafter 0.20 over. Average life 1.44 years. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £63.44 million. Fees 0.05%. Denominations £10,000. [J.P. Morgan Securities]
	£186.44	2032	1/4	100.05	Interest will be 1/4 over 3-month Libor until Jun. 2000, thereafter 1/4 over. Average life 5.06 years. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £436.44 million. Fees 0.175%. Denominations £10,000. [J.P. Morgan Securities]
Joint Utilization scenario nr 3	SP 43,875	2005	0.30	100	Over 3-month Libor. Average life 3.6 years. Issue is split 80% internationally, 20% domestically. Fees 0.335%. [Goldman Sachs Int'l.]
<b>A-Coupons</b>					
S-Aires Province	\$100	1997	9/4	99.74	— Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Salomon Brothers Int'l.]
Alfa	\$2,000	1997	6/2	101.153	99.17 Reoffered at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [UBS.]
Al National Page Association	\$1,500	2004	7.40	99%	100.10 Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Kot Int'l	\$150	1999	11 1/2	100	— Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Morgan Stanley Int'l.]
Kot Int'l	\$200	2002	11 1/2	100	— Noncallable. Fees 2.4%. [Morgan Stanley Int'l.]
Kot Int'l	\$150	2006	12 1/2	100	— Semiannually. Callable at 106% in 2001. Fees 2%. [Morgan Stanley Int'l.]
Gas Pampanga	\$150	1999	10 1/2	99.695	— Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Leading Finance	DM 250	1999	6/4	101.27	Reoffered at 99.57. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [CSFB Effectenbank]
	£200	2004	9	100.355	Reoffered at 98.68. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Agence Générale aux	FF 1,000	2004	8/6	100.977	— Reoffered at 99.402. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Bank Nederland	DF 500	1999	6/4	100.55	— Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Robeco]
	Aus\$ 258	1998	20	100	Semiannual interest will be 20% in first 6 months, 6% until June 1996. Thereafter, issue split in two equal tranches, one paying 0.45 below 6-month Bank rate and the other one paying 0.88 below. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations Aus\$1 million. [Nomura Int'l.]
Asian Industry	¥15,000	1997	2.90	100.15	— Interest will be 2.00% in first year, 3.6% in second year, thereafter 4.10%. Callable at 100% in 1998. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. [CS First Boston.]
Wirtschaftliche	¥10,000	1999	3 1/2	100	— Interest will be 3.9% in first two years, thereafter 3-month Libor less 1%. Minimum coupon 3.9%, maximum 5.3%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. [Nomura Int'l.]
Land Treasury	¥10,000	1997	3.18	100.20	— Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. [Nomura Int'l.]
Xeno Realty & Development	¥30,000	1998	3.85	101.12	Reoffered at 100.175. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations 10 million yen. [Daiwa Europe.]
B Finance	¥10,000	1996	3 1/4	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. [Fuji Int'l Finance.]
IBank	¥100,000	1999	zero	84.22	Yield 3.39%. Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. Denominations 500 million yen. [Nihon Europe.]
Hy-Linked	—	—	—	—	Nonscalable. Convertible at ¥345 per share and of ¥327.045 per dollar. Fees 2%. Reduced from \$100 million. [Barings Int'l.]

## Death and The Company

### Old Shareholders Know the State of CEO's Health?

By Susan Antilla  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The presentation by the company Wednesday was well received, the stock popped 6.8 percent by the day's end, buoyed a management team's rosy outlook.

But investors have been able to buy shares of the discount chain, Buffets Inc., they know of a company dying the night before?

Only hours before the presentation to securities analysts investors, Jerome M. C., 49, the vice president in charge of real estate, had died only of a heart attack — a piece of information that the management chose not to share with the audience at a conference at the Minneapolis City Center.

The issue of disclosure of executive illness and death is undoubtedly laden with emotion — at publicly held companies, which have an obligation to inform investors of vital facts that could affect a company's performance.

In Buffets' case, Clark C. Kent, vice president of finance, said, "We didn't feel it appropriate putting it out the wire."

Public companies are obliged to tell investors about the health and well-being of key executives "if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision," said Stephen J. Burke, a partner at Schulte Ullrich & Zabel, a law firm.

If Mr. Wench had direct responsibility for making decisions that could affect the company's growth potential or strategic plans, "I think it would be a piece of news that investors would find important evaluating a buy or sell decision," he added.

Mr. Wench was a key player at Buffets, which is based in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is the executive in charge of negotiating leases and getting locations," Mr. Grant said.

Mr. Wench has been of particular significance to Buffets because of the company's aggressive expansion plans: 50 new restaurants are slated to be built this year, only 11 of which have been completed.

Mr. Wench was an "integral" part of those plans because of his role in selecting building sites at the conference?

So, why not tell investors about his death, particularly given the opportunity to disseminate the information efficiently at the conference?

Mr. Grant said that he did not consider the executive's death to be a material event, doing that the company law-

yer who reported to Mr. Wench "was aware of the tragedy," but had not advised management to do anything other than "business as normal." And the company's outside legal counsel said that Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines did not warrant disclosure, Mr. Grant said.

Thus, when Roe H. Hatlen, chief executive officer, and Joseph A. Conti Sr., president, gave their presentations on Wednesday, it was of business prospects and expansion plans that they spoke — not of the company's loss of key talent.

But "obviously it was public knowledge on Thursday when it hit the papers," said Mr. Grant. Perhaps so. But the limited audience that scans the paid obituaries of the local Minneapolis not City Center.

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yer who reported to Mr. Wench "was aware of the tragedy," but had not advised management to do anything other than "business as normal." And the company's outside legal counsel said that Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines did not warrant disclosure, Mr. Grant said.

Thus, when Roe H. Hatlen, chief executive officer, and Joseph A. Conti Sr., president, gave their presentations on Wednesday, it was of business prospects and expansion plans that they spoke — not of the company's loss of key talent.

But "obviously it was public knowledge on Thursday when it hit the papers," said Mr. Grant. Perhaps so. But the limited audience that scans the paid obituaries of the local Minneapolis not City Center.

The issue of disclosure of executive illness and death is undoubtedly laden with emotion — at publicly held companies, which have an obligation to inform investors of vital facts that could affect a company's performance.

In Buffets' case, Clark C. Kent, vice president of finance, said, "We didn't feel it appropriate putting it out the wire."

Public companies are obliged to tell investors about the health and well-being of key executives "if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision," said Stephen J. Burke, a partner at Schulte Ullrich & Zabel, a law firm.

If Mr. Wench had direct responsibility for making decisions that could affect the company's growth potential or strategic plans, "I think it would be a piece of news that investors would find important evaluating a buy or sell decision," he added.

Mr. Wench was a key player at Buffets, which is based in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is the executive in charge of negotiating leases and getting locations," Mr. Grant said.

Mr. Wench has been of particular significance to Buffets because of the company's aggressive expansion plans: 50 new restaurants are slated to be built this year, only 11 of which have been completed.

Mr. Wench was an "integral" part of those plans because of his role in selecting building sites at the conference?

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## Rubin Sees Healthy Economy in Spite of Dollar

**Reuters**  
WASHINGTON — The United States is concerned about the ailing dollar, but the economic outlook for the country remains healthy, Robert Rubin, President Bill Clinton's chief economic adviser, said Sunday.

"We are concerned, we're serious and we're focused with respect to the dollar," Mr. Rubin told NBC television's "Meet the Press."

The dollar plunged last week to a record low against the yen and to its lowest level in more than a year against the Deutsche mark in what some analysts described as an international vote of no confidence in the Clinton administration.

The United States enlisted the support of 16 other industri-

al nations Friday in a bid to stop the dollar's fall, but their efforts failed in the face of heavy selling by speculators and investors.

Mr. Rubin cautioned against rushing to judgment about the success of Friday's actions during what he described as a "very difficult situation."

"You have to sit and wait and then what happens over time and then make your judgment," the White House official said.

While the dollar is the issue of the moment, the outlook for the U.S. economy is good and Mr. Clinton deserves much of the credit, Mr. Rubin said. "The outlook for the economy is very good this year and next year," he said.

Mr. Rubin said Mr. Clinton

had tackled a huge government budget deficit, which had been ducked for at least 12 years. That helped bring interest rates down to a level to jump-start the recovery and was now keeping rates "in gear with growth," he said.

The dollar's weakness has sparked speculation that the Federal Reserve will have to raise interest rates next week to protect the currency.

Mr. Rubin declined to com-

ment talk that Mr. Clinton will discuss coordinating interest rate policy with leaders of other major industrial nations at a summit next month in Italy.

Some of the dollar's weak-

ness has been fueled by specula-

tion that the Clinton adminis-

tration wants to see a lower

currency to help gain access to Japanese markets for U.S. goods. A lower dollar enhances the competitiveness of U.S. products worldwide, including in Japan.

Echoing comments by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Mr. Rubin denied that the ad-

ministration was using the dol-

lar to gain trade advantage.

"This U.S. government won't use the dollar as an instrument of trade policy," the White House official said.

He denied that trade talks

between the United States and Japan were on hold, despite political uncertainty in Tokyo. But he acknowledged that progress will depend on what hap-

pens in Japan.

Japanese Prime Minister

Tsutomu Hata resigned over the weekend, throwing the Japanese political system into chaos.

What Washington wants from Tokyo is access to the Japanese market for foreign products basically comparable to that enjoyed by Japanese products throughout the world, Mr. Rubin said.

The administration is also seeking Congressional approval for U.S. participation in a new global trade treaty that will knock down trade barriers worldwide. Under U.S. government budget rules, the administration must come up with \$12 billion over the next five years to pay for the treaty.

Mr. Rubin said the adminis-

tration was "very close" to accom-

plishing that.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 27 - July 3

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

**Last Week's Markets**

Stock Indexes						
United States	June 24	June 17	Ctgs			
DJ Indust.	3436.94	3776.46	+2.6%			
DJ Univ.	176.71	182.51	+3.1%			
DJ Trans.	1389.94	1462.46	+5.2%			
S & P 500	409.93	474.07	+17.3%			
S & P 400	162.90	158.00	-3.1%			
NYSE Co.	344.95	503.01	+3.1%			
U.S. Small	253.28	234.95	-3.4%			
FTSE 100	2876.60	3022.90	+4.8%			
FTSE 30	2240.00	2372.90	+5.9%			
London						
Hister 25	202.64	215.00	+3.4%			
Germany						
DAX	2005.31	2050.72	+2.1%			
Hong Kong						
Hong Kong	4081.00	4112.00	+2.6%			
World						
MSCI P	615.10	630.60	+0.8%			
World Index	From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.					
June 24	June 17	Ctgs				
London b.m. Inx	389.90	387.85	+0.51%			
London b.m. Inx	389.90	387.85	+0.51%			

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(Continued on page 13)



# MONDAY SPORTS

## Yankees Extend Win Streak to 5

*The Associated Press*  
Jim Leyritz and Mike Stanley homered and Jim Abbott won for the first time in a month Sunday as the New York Yankees blew most of an eight-run lead before beating the Cleveland Indians, 12-11.

The Yankees won their fifth straight overall and their eighth in a row against Cleveland dating to last season. It was the Indians' second consecutive loss at Jacobs Field after an 18-game home winning streak.

Cleveland trailed, 12-4, before scoring seven runs in the eighth inning, including a two-run home run by Manny Ramirez.

### AL ROUNDUP

Mirelez, his 12th, and a three-run shot by Albert Belle, his 20th.

Abbott allowed four runs and eight hits in six innings for his first win since May 25. In the interim, he was 0-3 with a 5.77 earned-run average in five starts. Steve Howe got the last two outs for his seventh save.

Jack Morris gave up eight runs, two unearned, six hits and six walks in just over four innings. It was his first loss in nine starts since he shaved his mustache to change his luck after a May 9 loss in New York.

Twins 11, Royals 4: Kirby Puckett became Minnesota's career leader and drove in three runs to lead the Twins over the Royals in Minneapolis.

Puckett had three hits, giving him 2,088 in 11 seasons with the Twins. He moved past Rod Carew, who had 2,085 hits in 12 seasons with Minnesota. Puckett passed Carew with two-run homer in the first inning, a 438-foot shot over the center-field fence. It was his 12th home run.

Jeff Rebolet had three hits and a home run. Pedro Munoz had four of Minnesota's 18 hits. The Twins have won 19 of their last 23 at home.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 4: In Milwaukee, Dave Nilsson drove in three runs, including the go-ahead score in the eighth inning, as the Brewers edged Boston.

Nilsson's two-out single off reliever Chris Howard drove in B.J. Surhoff.

### In Saturday's games:

White Sox 2, Mariners 1: Jack McDowell pitched a three-hitter in Seattle as Chicago beat the Seattle and Randy Johnson.

The White Sox won their fifth straight — three against Seattle — and for the sixth time in seven games have closed within three games of Cleveland's lead in the AL Central Division.

Yankees 11, Indians 6: Cleveland's 18-game home winning streak came to a belated end when the Indians lost to the Yankees in a game that had been suspended Friday night.

Three rain delays and the league's 1 a.m. curfew forced the two teams to push back the final two innings of the game until Saturday. The Yankees led, 9-5, after seven innings when the game was suspended at 1:18 a.m.

Orioles 4, Blue Jays 1: In

Toronto, Cal Ripken's tiebreaking, two-run homer in the eighth inning helped the Orioles hand the Blue Jays their seventh straight loss.

Juan Guzman retired 14 straight batters before Rafael Palmeiro singled with two outs in the eighth for only the Orioles' second hit of the game.

Athletics 2, Tigers 1: Scott Hemond, pinch-running for Geronimo Berroa, scored from third base on a wild pitch by Joe Boever in the eighth, giving the Athletics a victory over the Tigers in Oakland.

Hemond, who entered the game when Berroa opened the eighth with a single, stole second and, after walks to Mike Bordick and Mike Aldrete loaded the bases, scored on Boever's wild pitch to Rickey Henderson.

Angels 12, Rangers 7: A two-run single from Chili Davis and a three-run homer from J.T. Snow capped a seven-run eighth inning for California at home, helping send Texas to its ninth loss in 11 games.

Davis's hard-hop hit off Cris Carpenter came after Tim Salmon was intentionally walked to load the bases. It gave the Angels a 8-7 lead and Rex Hudler's RBI single and Snow's home run followed.

Royals 4, Twins 1: Mark Gubicza allowed five hits over seven innings and Bob Hamelin and Terry Shumpert hit home runs to lead Kansas City past Minnesota in Minneapolis.

The Royals managed only six hits against Pat Mahomes, but Hamelin's 12th homer — a two-run, 450-foot shot — and Shumpert's fourth were plenty.

Red Sox 10, Brewers 8: Mo Vaughn hit a two-run homer in the top of the 12th to lift the visiting Red Sox in a marathon featuring seven home runs, 26 hits and a 33-minute rain delay in the 11th inning.

Vaughn was 0-for-5 when he came up against Doug Henry and hit a first-pitch fastball 430 feet for his 18th home run.

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Orioles 4, Blue Jays 1: In



Nell Munn/Agence France Presse

Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland congratulated Guy Forget of France, above, after Forget's straight-set victory at Wimbledon on Saturday. Forget next faces Jeremy Bates of Britain. At right, Martina Navratilova stroked a backhand in her victory over Linda Harvey-Wild. Navratilova moves to a round-of-16 match Monday against Helena Sukova of the Czech Republic.

Boris Horvat/Agence France Presse



Boris Horvat/Agence France Presse

## An Easy Fourth Round? Not So, Says Sampras

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WIMBLEDON, England — Pete Sampras isn't underrating his fourth-round opponent, even if he is relatively unknown.

After marching through Jared Palmer, Richey Renéberg and Chuck Adams — none of them ranked higher than No. 35 — in the first week at Wimbledon, he draws anonymous Daniel Vacek to start the fourth round Monday.

More easy pickings for the defending champion and No. 1 seed?

No way, Sampras said after completing a rain-delayed 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Adams on Saturday.

"You probably never heard of him, but he's extremely dangerous," he said of Vacek. "I've played him before. I'm playing a guy who hit 30 aces. A couple of swings of the bat and you could be out. I'm going to have to be ready."

Vacek, ranked No. 51, owns a heavy-weight serve that has produced 63 aces in three matches here. Sampras, whose fastest measured serve in the first week

was clocked at 128 miles (205 kilometers) per hour, has 61 aces so far.

What's interesting is that

their ace production seems headed in opposite directions.

Vacek opened with 11 against Gerard Soler. Then he had 21 against Mark Woodforde before turning heads with 31 against Yevgeny Kafelnikov. Sampras went from 25 against Palmer to 26 against Renéberg to 10 against Adams.

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"That's what made [Andre] Agassi a winner here a couple years ago."

Agassi embarked on a come-back, is involved in his own fourth-round match Monday, against Todd Martin, who knocked off Sampras in a Wimbledon warmup at Queen's Club two weeks ago.

Sampras, however, is more concerned at the moment with Vacek and isn't paying a lot of attention to that matchup.

"I know what the crowd will be for," he said, referring to Agassi's appeal with the fans.

And with Vacek, another big server on the other side of the net, what does Sampras expect Monday?

"Not too many rallies," he said.

• A rule change announced Sunday by the men's governing body, the ATP Tour, will allow spectators to spontaneously react during a point as long as it is not intended to distract players.

The change, which could eliminate umps' requests for quiet from the crowds, is one of four changes to be phased in starting July 18 and designed to answer criticisms of the men's game as increasingly boring.

The other changes, endorsed by Player and Tournament Councils, reduce the time between points from 25 to 20 seconds, allow microphones to pick up conversations between players and officials and permit spectators in the upper tiers of stadium to move in and out during play.

*Earlier, Léonard Shapiro of The Washington Post reported:*  
It was Wimbledon the way they like it: gloomy, gray on green and always threatening rain. For years, Martina Navratilova has thrived in these conditions, and her third-round match Saturday against Linda Harvey-Wild was no exception as the 37-year-old grande dame of tennis moved a step closer to the end of her remarkable reign.

Harvey-Wild, ranked 34th,

had beaten Navratilova on grass at Eastbourne in 1992, the only time the two had played.

She came to Centre Court wearing a white headband that could just as easily have served as a blindfold for a tennis execution witnessed by thousands in a Navratilova-adoring crowd.

They had plenty to admire in Navratilova's relentless 6-3, 6-2 victory that took all of an hour for the fourth seed playing in what she has said will be her last Wimbledon and her final year of competition. She lost only three points on her serve in the first set and advanced to a round-of-16 match Monday against always-tough Helena Sukova of the Czech Republic.

Boris Becker, the seventh seed, who is playing with confidence, has lost only one set his first three rounds. That happened against Argentina's big-swinging Javier Frana, but Becker prevailed easily, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, in a three-hour match that went that long mostly because an eternity preparing himself to serve.

Navratilova was the model of efficiency, bashing in 66 percent of her first serves and never getting into serious trouble against an opponent with a strong serve but terribly erratic groundstrokes.

Navratilova's biggest problem occurred much earlier. A photographer from one of the tabloids rang her front door and woke her up at 8 A.M., hoping to take her picture. Then she couldn't get back to sleep.

"He said, 'The boss told me to ring the bell at 6, but I waited until 8,'" Navratilova said.

"That's really nice. What do they think I'm going to do, come down in my pajamas and say, 'Here, take a picture please or let me put on my makeup.'"

"Forget my routine, never mind that I have a match. What do these people think? Obviously, not much."

The Orlando Magic have also

expressed interest in Ward and have brought him in for interviews.

Philadelphia has a dynamic new coach in John Lucas, who is also the general manager.

The 76ers choose 6th and 20th and are looking at Wright, the 6-11 center who would perfectly complement the 7-6 Shawn Bradley.

The Boston Celtics, who missed the playoffs for the first time since 1979-80, have the ninth pick and are expected to take Eric Moutouss, the 7-foot center from North Carolina.

This is a rich draft but a difficult one because of the presence of so many top-quality players.

Marty Blake, director of scouting for the NBA, said, "There are 40 potential first-rounders."

## Saturday Results

**MEWS SINGLES, THIRD ROUND**

Christian Bergstrom, Sweden, def. Jordi Bertran, Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Alexander Volzhin, Russia, def. David Prischak, Germany, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4; Jiri Jenek, Czech Republic, def. Marcel Wurmbach, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Kuznetsov, Russia, def. Marko Karjalainen, Finland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, def. Richard Zeeck, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev, Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (2), Russia, def. Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (3), Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (3), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (4), Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (5), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (6), Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (7), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (8), Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (9), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Andrei Medvedev (10), Russia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (11), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (12), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (13), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (14), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (15), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (16), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (17), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (18), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (19), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (20), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (21), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (22), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (23), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (24), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (25), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (26), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (27), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (28), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (29), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (30), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (31), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (32), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (33), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (34), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (35), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (36), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (37), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (38), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (39), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (40), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (41), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (42), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (43), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (44), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (45), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (46), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (47), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Boris Becker (48), Germany, def. Jozef Kovar, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2

# ONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## Games Open Doors to Culture

By Joe Sexton  
New York Times Service

**EAST RUTHERFORD,** New Jersey — The ball traveled a short perfect arc from parking spot 545 to parking spot 638. The sponges cross was initiated with a quick, precise kick by a senior citizen from Morocco and was followed with subtle shifting of the chest by a year-old from New Jersey.

No bad cultural exchange.

"My son kicking a ball back and forth with a man from Morocco — what are the chances of that happening anywhere but here," said Frank Puzzo, who came from Manchester Township with his son, Nicholas, to Saturday's World Cup game between Morocco and Saudi Arabia at the Meadowlands.

It's priceless."

The value of the afternoon was exhibited and measured in any number of ways. A band of Moroccans, in top hats as well as more traditional wear, marched along the sidewalk and sang lots, blowing horns and beating drums. Saudis besieged people to talk about soccer and not oil among the 72,000-person exercise in open motion outside Giants Stadium.

"Moroccans are a people with heart, a people who want to share anything," said Said Cherqui, who was born in Casablanca. "Today, we share our passion for soccer and our king. The king, of course, comes first. I'd like to make sure to make it clear."

The Saudis sought their own kinds of satisfaction.

Mohammed Al-ghandi, a student at Montgomery College in Maryland who was born in Bahrain, wore a shirt full of information about Saudi Arabia. It read: population: 14,435,000; area: 829,995 square miles; language: Arabic. "Oil, oil, oil," Al-ghandi said. "People talk about Saudi Arabia and oil as if we all have it in our wallets. But oil is nothing without people."

But everyone understood that the World Cup experience for both Morocco and Saudi Arabia would be next to nothing without a victory Saturday. The two teams are both overmatched members of Group F, which includes the Netherlands and Belgium. They each began the day without a triumph. Neither wanted to end it without a singular moment of achievement.

Saudi Arabia, with a late first-half goal from a near epic distance, gained the day's distinction with a 2-1 victory. That Morocco had carried the play and flashed far more brilliance with the ball did not diminish the din in one section at the very zenith of the stadium.

There, women smiled through their veils and embraced. The banitone of traditional horns

blared, outdoing even the crackling of Arabic music from portable radios.

"Goals, goals are everything," said Fahd Banjar, a delirious dentist from Boston and Riyadh. "Goals and faith."

Saudi Arabia's respect for faith won it the backing of Mohamad Alazzawi, a native of Iraq who is a student near Washington.

"I sympathize with the Saudis," he said. "They are more Islamic. They are more into religion."

The harmony among the masses was not without its sharper cultural exchanges, and the Moroccans were unabashedly straightforward with their analysis as their players were with the ball.

"The Saudis have mostly players from the Sudan," said Mohammed Bentaleb. "They are a weak team. How did they get in the World Cup? Hey, the Greeks have a team in the World Cup."

Such moments of unsparing critiques, though, were rare. Most of the Arabic crowd actually appeared to be one giant student body, albeit one on a unique class trip. One man observed that there had been marriages between the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, and so what was a soccer game?

"We hate it actually that they have put both these teams in the same group," said Talal Fida, a Saudi student at Boston University.

"We came for Morocco to win, but we will not mind if Saudi Arabia does," said Azzeddine Anane. "We could wind up with history. Or maybe just a holiday."

Inside the stadium, the numbers of Moroccans and Saudis were dwarfed by others, but they each managed to establish strongholds and make themselves heard. Saudi flags rose up out of sections otherwise full of suburbs, and there was a royal presence — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Prince Sultan ibn Fahd.

Neighborhoods of Moroccans took root at the corners of the field, right above the Arabic Coca-Cola signs.

Amid it all was Said Cherqui and his brother and father. He had grown up in Casablanca, and played professional soccer until the age of 17 when injury and reality each took their holds.

"My family was poor, and you come to a point where you have to go one way or the other," Cherqui said. "The choice was obvious. The choice was work."

Cherqui moved to Canada, studied, got a job and got promoted. He is now vice president for sales for a pulp and paper company in Ottawa.

"I send money back all the time," he said. "And then I got a chance to bring them. For the World Cup."



A Saudi Arabian soccer fan, left, sensed a victory even before his country's team defeated Morocco in East Rutherford, New Jersey, on Saturday. In Orlando, Florida, Dutch fans carried a banner covered with supporters' signatures, but their team didn't get the message and lost to Belgium.

## Ireland's Coach Suspended for 'Unsporting Conduct'

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Jack Charlton, coach of the Irish team, will not be on the sidelines for his team's final Group E match Tuesday against Norway because he has been suspended for "unsporting conduct."

FIFA, the international soccer federation, penalized Charlton on Saturday for criticizing officials after his team's loss to Mexico the afternoon before. He also has been critical of the water provided for his players, who are not accustomed to the Florida heat.

"I have been yelling at players — not referees," the blunt Englishman said. "I did protest at one linesman because a

throw-in at a corner was taken nearly at the halfway stage."

He and the Irish delegation were both fined \$15,000 and an Irish player, John Aldridge, was fined \$1,800 for what FIFA termed "ill-manner behavior."

Charlton's one-game suspension may not keep him from running his squad during Tuesday's match. FIFA said its rules did not prevent the coach from sitting in the stands or communicating with his team.

The match against Norway is vital because all four teams in Group E are even in the standings, at least at first glance.

All the teams have 3 points, with Italy playing Mexico on Tuesday. If both

Group E games end in draws, then all four teams would have 4 points. At most, only three teams from one group can advance to the second round. If the advancing teams are decided using tiebreakers, Norway seems the most vulnerable.

The first tiebreaker is goal differential, but all the matches have been won by one goal. The second tiebreaker is goals scored, and Mexico and Ireland each have 2, which is why the Irish team's late goal against Mexico on Friday was important despite the loss.

Italy and Norway each have 1 goal. The third tiebreaker is direct match results, so Mexico is on top by beating Ireland. The third tiebreaker also is why

Norway, which has lost to Italy, is on the bottom.

The final way to break ties is to draw lots, which FIFA did in 1990 to separate Ireland and the Netherlands in sending both to the second round.

The second-place finisher in Group E meets the Group F champion, which is likely to be Belgium, on July 4 in Orlando. "We need a draw, but we're going for a win because we want to stay in New York," Denis Irwin, an Irish defender, said. "We really don't fancy coming back here."

In addition to losing Charlton, Ireland will not have Irwin and defender Terry Phelan because each picked up a second yellow card against Mexico.

## In San Francisco, Tacos Come Splashed With the Hot Sauce of Soccer

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

Boston, far from where Christopher and his father live shoestring lives.

But the father is proof that the police do not spend every day hounding immigrants over work permits: Papa has a shoebox shop inside the local police station.

He is a proud yet humble man, lean and mustachioed and Mexican at 50 paces. His son treats El Herradero almost as a second home; he doubtless knows every peasant, every poster that covers the walls and ceilings in memory of Mexican league clubs, of Argentina's Boca Juniors, of Spain's Real Madrid.

A corner cabinet holds a miniature replica of the World Cup, brought in by John McDermott, a world-traveled photographer drawn to El Herradero's warmth and genuineness.

As the proprietor, wearing a Mexico 1994 baseball cap, burries between tables at almost a run, his eye strays appreciably toward the screen in the corner.

Spanish is the spoken tongue. The commentary from Mexico Televisa espouses the familiar rolling R's and extravagani "Goalllll Argentina!"

Diego Armando Maradona is, naturally, Christopher's idol. The boy, 7 going on 27, has a street-wise grasp of English as well as Spanish.

A month ago, when the United States played Mexico in Stanford Stadium, the U.S. coach, Bora Milutinovic, took Christopher and his father to the match.

One day, Christopher might repay that with a place on America's side. He may, as a player or a supporter, be a part of the legacy, if any, that America gains from this World Cup.

The U.S. squad has broken new ground by beating Colombia, its Latin flair and touch trumped by naturalized players such as Tab Ramos and Hugo Perez.

Christopher is aiming higher than that.

Diego Armando Maradona is the name that rolls off his tongue with marvelous resonance. The boy, though he wears a Chicago Bulls sweater two sizes too big, is never seen anywhere without soccer shoes.

Beneath his tousled hair and behind his dimpled face, the boy knows an addiction when he sees one. He has been in this restaurant when Mexico beat Ireland, seen

grown men, and women too, grow near hysterical on the hopes and pressures of 90 minutes of soccer.

If the law stays constant, if Christopher's father remains in favor with the local police, the youngster whose mother died in Mexico years ago may grow up to a choice.

His slight build suggests he would be wise to concentrate on soccer rather than basketball or American football. But you never can tell.

Taste, like sport, is an affair of the mind as much as the body. For now, this father and son, this restaurant, epitomize the Hispanic and African youngsters whose fathers have passed on the passion for the game.

On Saturday, the emotions of the match that had Nigeria playing Argentina could be enjoyed from a distance of 3,200 miles, in the company of El Herradero. Had it been closer, had the stadium even been on Mission Street itself, the people watching in this restaurant would not have been able to afford the ticket prices.

They are the folks rich in soccer knowledge, poor in resources. But thanks to Alonso Ortiz and his satellite dish, they can feast on weekly club soccer from Mexico.

The restaurant is itself a shrine. The walls and ceiling abound with pennants and posters of clubs in Mexico, Argentina, Spain. The customers roll in right on kick-off and are gone shortly after the final whistle.

On Saturday, they mostly favored Nigeria, partly because Argentines have been known to look down on Mexicans, an indeed Argentine high society has often disowned Maradona because of his Indian features.

The thunderously powerful start by Nigeria, the great goal set up by Rashid Yekini and received in style by Daniel Amokachi, received rapturous applause at the tables.

Argentina had to draw the Mexican favor, to demand it, Latin to Latin. Two goals from Claudio Caniggia, a player who shares Maradona's wavelength as well as

his susceptibility to cocaine, cracked it open for Argentina. The second goal — a sublime pass from Maradona, instant control by Caniggia, a hard shot — brought the house down on Mission Street.

Finally, the restaurant emptied and quieted. The proprietor, Alonso Ortiz, had just a few hours to clean up, close up and make his way to the Hyatt Regency hotel, where he worked a night shift, waiting tables at a banquet.

He knocked three myths on the head: the one about lazy immigrants, the one about Americans being more organized or enterprising than anyone else and the one about transplants never taking root in a desert.

Soccer's roots came to the United States with millions of immigrants. And while it has had to lie fallow because the Americans didn't want to understand the appeal, the pockets of popular faith in the game are alive and well and kicking.

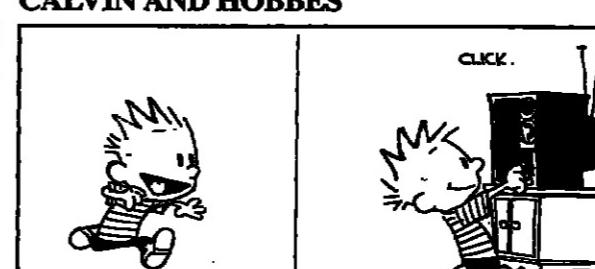
Young Christopher's generation might yet force the elders to come to the ball park.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



JUMBLE

SOUP

GARFIELD

BEETLE BAILEY

HANG ON, SARGE. MAYBE I CAN LIE DOWN AND REACH UP WITH MY HAND.

REALLY?

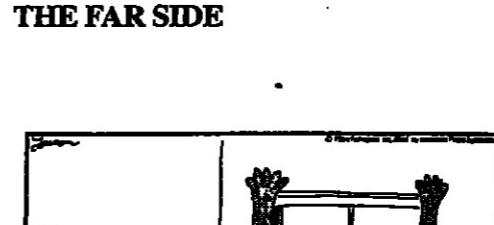
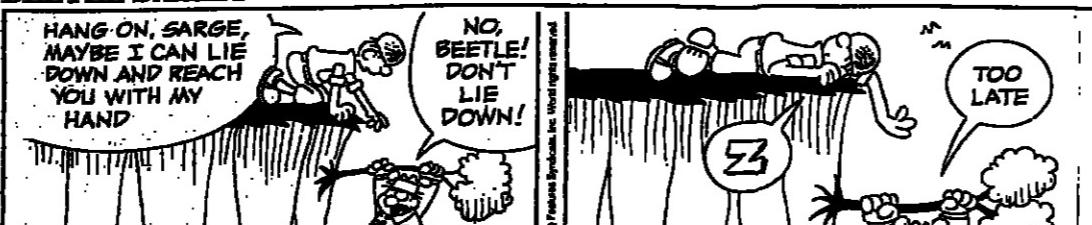
I FEEL SAFER WHEN YOU'RE IN PLAIN VIEW

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# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## FIFA's Blatter Pleased by Cup Progress

By Rob Hughes  
*International Herald Tribune*

**SAN FRANCISCO** — It is halftime at the experiment taking the World Cup to America. Joseph Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA who made almost a personal crusade of cleaning up the game so that Americans might take it, is satisfied.

"So far, it has been a wonderful World Cup," Blatter observed by telephone from his Dallas headquarters. "The players and the public have made this a big party, we are at match 23 already and FIFA could not be more delighted with the way it is going."

Blatter has cause to glow. It was at his insistence that new rules to prevent players from kicking the goodness out of their game were passed.

The outlawing of the backpass rule, the banning of tackles from behind and the introduction of three points for a victory are among the changes that bear Blatter's stamp. Working with FIFA officers who were not too conservative to vote against reform, he had insisted that the those teams and players who had destroyed the ambience of the 1990 World Cup would not do the same in the United States.

On Saturday, Blatter, never a man to shy from praise, got a phone call from Guillermo Canedo, chairman of the 1990

World Cup Organizing Committee, who told him: "This is a truly wonderful event, and first of all this is your personal merit."

"The true reason for success is the behavior of the players," Blatter said. "It is far better than in the past, and I am sure that there is an interaction between players and audience. So it was vital that we present a positive attitude on the field, give protection to the creative players, and insist on good refereeing, which we have had."

Challenged on this, Blatter admitted that some referees have not fully implemented the red card instruction on tackles from behind.

"Not everything is yet perfect, but I can say FIFA is very pleased with the standards set so far," he said. "I think the players now believe that we mean business, and that the two-match ban to players who get the red card has acted like an alarm bell to everybody."

With unprecedented crowds, police officials at the game sites have been astonished at the party atmosphere and the lack of aggression.

"We still have to convince some people," Blatter said.

Before Saturday's match in Orlando, security chiefs from the Netherlands and Belgium came to the United States predicting

there would be trouble. It did not happen. "Those chiefs created an atmosphere of panic, as they also did in Dallas and Washington," Blatter said. "They are fools, all these so-called security officers who make such predictions."

Not fools, perhaps, but men frightened by the past.

"The most surprising aspect of this World Cup to me," Blatter said, "has been the big interest created by the American media. They have adopted the new mood of optimism better than I expected."

"We still have to find a solution to the dullness of opening match," he added. "Germany was as usual cautious in the first match, and Bolivia wanted at least not to lose in front of their head of state. We will look for a solution for next time."

With that, Blatter was called to a meeting. A referee in the Nigeria-Argentina match in Boston had appeared to show the yellow card to the wrong defender, to Sunday Oliseh instead of Augustine Eguavon.

"We are looking at the video, as we do all cases," Blatter said. "If there is a mistake, it will be corrected because if we create a new climate of discipline and respect, we must have equity."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

## Baresi Has Surgery, Return Is Uncertain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**Italy's captain** Cesare, Franco Baresi, was quickly discharged from the hospital following arthroscopic knee surgery, but doctors said it was uncertain whether he would recover in time to resume playing in the World Cup.

The Italian team's doctor, Andrea Feretti, said that Baresi "does not feel any pain and can walk without crutches. The length of recovery depends on many factors, but the range of rehabilitation after such kind of operations is usually between 15 to 60 days."

The final is scheduled for July 17.

In another blow for Italy, goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca was suspended for two games after being ejected in the match against Norway for handling the ball outside the penalty area to stop a breakaway.

Pagliuca will miss Tuesday's decisive first-round game against Mexico and the second-round game, if Italy qualifies.

Before the punishment was announced, Pagliuca said he would ask the team to

appeal a two-game suspension. But a FIFA spokesman said that rules provide for appeals only with suspensions of three games or more.

Italy will have to reshuffle its defense for Tuesday's match against Mexico in Washington as another key defender, Paolo Maldini, is nursing a strained right ankle.

The injury list also included midfielder Alberto Esvani, who's sidelined with a bad right leg strain, while defender Mauro Tassotti resumed training, following a two-day rest to heal a tight right thigh strain.

• Juventus midfielder Dino Baggio, who scored the goal against Norway, has signed a four-year-contract with the first division club Parma, the club said.

A statement said the contract, worth 1.2 billion lire (about \$760,000), was signed in New York on Friday night.

Italian team officials said the transfer may be investigated by the disciplinary commission of the Italian Federation, because negotiations and transfers are not allowed during the Cup competition.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

• German defender Thomas Strunz, who did not play in the Cup opener because of a right hamstring injury, has reentered his leg during a light workout and may have to watch the game against South Korea.

The team's coach, Bert Vogts, indicated earlier that midfielder Andreas Möller, who has doubled as a striker, might be left off the starting lineup Monday.

• Bolivian striker William Ramallo and defender Vladimir Soria both have ankle injuries and key midfield playmaker Erwin Sánchez is in doubt against Spain on Monday after bruising his right knee.

Spain is certainly of having striker Júlio Salinas fit.

• Brazilian defender Ricardo Rocha said he had still not recovered from a strained left thigh muscle and might miss the match against Sweden on Tuesday.

• Pavel Sadyrin, the embattled coach of the Russian team, will resign following its debacle in the tournament, team sources said.

(AP, Reuters, AF)

## CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

### FIRST ROUND

All times GMT

Three points awarded for a victory

GROUP A

W L T GF GA Pts

Switzerland 1 0 1 0 5 6 0

United States 1 0 1 3 2 4 1

Romania 1 1 0 4 5 3 3

Colombia 0 2 0 2 5 0 0

Saturday, June 18

At Pontiac, Mich.

Wednesday, June 22

At Pontiac, Mich.

United States 1, United States 1, tie

At Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 3, Romania 1

At Pasadena, Calif.

United States 2, Colombia 1

At Pasadena, Calif.

Sunday, June 26

At Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 1, Romania 1, tie

At Stamford, Conn.

Colombia 0, Colombia 0, tie

Friday, June 24

At Stamford, Conn.

Brasil 2, Russia 2, tie

At Stamford, Conn.

Friday, June 24

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# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## Maradona Proves He Hasn't Lost The Magic Touch

### Nigeria's Aggressive Play Is No Match for Argentina

By Santiago O'Donnell

*Washington Post Service*

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — For a moment, it looked like a changing of the guard would take place. Nigeria, out to prove its potential, contended Argentina that African soccer had finally arrived on the world stage, scored quickly.

Then two-time World Cup champion Argentina showed it hasn't lost its touch.

With star midfielder Diego Maradona pulling the strings and speedy striker Claudio Caniggia scoring twice, Argentina rallied for a 2-1 victory Saturday before a sellout crowd.

"All of Argentina should be proud of this team's heart," a euphoric Maradona said. "Despite Nigeria's goal and rough play, we were able to turn the game around."

The match began with a flurry. In the third minute, Oscar Ruggeri dribbled a ball almost across the Nigerian goal line, but no Argentine attacker was able to push it in. A minute later, Ruggeri headed a Maradona corner kick and a defender had to stop the shot on the goal line with Nigerian goalie Peter Rufai beaten.

Then, in the eighth minute, the Super Green Eagles took the lead on their first deep attack, a beautiful give-and-go between Rasheed Yekini and Samson Siasia that Siasia finished with a chip shot over goalkeeper Luis Islas's head.

Argentina roared back in a desperate attack, sending defensive midfielders Diego Simonete and Fernando Redondo forward on charge after charge. Nigeria tried to stop Argentina by all means necessary. The Swedish referee Bo Karlsson, calling a strict game, whistled Nigerian for 33 fouls against Argentina's five.

The referee made use of the fair-play rule and I command him for that," Argentina's coach, Alfio Basile, said.

Nigeria's coach, Clemens Westerhof, saw it differently.

"Maybe far back in his past, the referee was related to Maradona, but I'm not sure," he said.

Nigeria now needs at least a tie against Greece on Thursday

to have a shot at advancing to the second round.

Argentina tied in the 22d minute off a free kick. Maradona touched to Gabriel Batistuta, who sent a rocket toward goal that Rufai could not handle cleanly, and the poaching Caniggia put the rebound into the net. "I felt great in the field," Maradona said. "I felt important. I felt the team needed me to have the ball."

And what did Westerhof think of Maradona?

"I thought he played well at first," he said. "But later he became tired and complained like a baby."

Argentina continued its relentless attack and created two opportunities that Abel Balbo rustled. But the South Americans were rewarded in the 28th minute with a second goal on another brilliant assist from Maradona, who caught the Nigerian defense sleeping and set up Caniggia off a free kick.

Alone in the penalty area,

Caniggia took his time before cutting a shot off Rufai's far post.

In the second half, Argentina tried to freeze the action and wait for Nigeria to come out, but the Nigerians wouldn't bite. The game lost rhythm.

Nevertheless, Argentina managed to create at least a half-dozen clear chances, several of them generated by Maradona's inspired left foot. Rufai was outstanding, stopping canons shot by Redondo and Batistuta from inside five meters.

On the other end, Yekini lived up to his billing as one of the strongest and most dangerous forwards in the world. But despite manhandling Ruggeri on several plays, this day he lacked his famous finishing touch.

Seven minutes before the end, Yekini found himself alone against Islas on the right side, but the Argentine goalie came up with a big save. It was Nigeria's last chance.

"I played with confidence but in football you learn confidence every day, more when you lose," Yekini said. "We learned today because we played against a world champion for the first time in a World Cup."

By Ian Thom森  
*International Herald Tribune*

PALO ALTO, California — Perhaps, one inspired day next month, the Brazilians will be had. The right opponent peaking, playing the game of a lifetime — theoretically it could happen.

Cameroon, much to everyone's disappointment, was not that team. Its Group B encounter with Brazil on Friday had been forecast as the most outrageous matchup of the first round, but the Africans were too inconsistent to satisfy such predictions. They could still advance to the second round with a victory over Russia on Tuesday, but recreating their 1990 showing seems beyond them.

That sensational team had grown and settled together over the preceding decade, becoming the first African nation to reach the World Cup quarterfinal be-



Abel Balbo, a forward for Argentina, getting past Samson Siasia of Nigeria during Argentina's victory on Saturday.

## Cameroon Fails as Brazil's Saboteur, Leaving the Job Open



Ronald Koeman of the Netherlands taking an indirect free kick toward a wall of Belgian defenders during the Dutch team's 1-0 loss at the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Florida.

## For Belgium's 'Keeper, Nothing's Better Than 'Nothing'

By Malcolm Moran

*New York Times Service*

ORLANDO, Florida — As the resurrected rivalry between Belgium and the Netherlands spun into the final moments, the drama of their 12th meeting, the first on the global stage of the World Cup finals, was reduced to a simple fact:

Even as their first meeting in seven years passed into the timelessness of injury time, the difference remained clear.

"The keeper who can keep the zero is very happy," Michel Preud'homme said Saturday.

His ability to do that for Belgium in a second consecutive game, in the face of increasing pressure from the risk-taking Dutch, made Philippe Albert's goal in the 65th minute the difference in Belgium's emotional 1-0 victory at the Citrus Bowl.

The Red Devils, who lead Group F with six points, qualified for second-round play. The Dutch will face Morocco here Wednesday afternoon with their future in doubt. At a point in the

competition when observers begin to wonder whether teams will be willing to settle for ties to conserve energy for later rounds, the two European neighbors overcame another day of oppressive heat in central Florida to raise the game to an art form.

"People were saying before the game, 'Maybe they'll play for one point,'" Preud'homme said. "But we proved we wanted to win the game."

Those suggestions began to vanish from the first minute, when the header by Belgian forward Josip Weber passed just above the crossbar. The teams were pushed by the rhythmic applause and frequent singing of all those supporters who had come thousands of miles to dress in red and orange — a clash, if there ever was one — and sit in the Florida heat.

An orange-clad band not far from the field, an international version of the old Brooklyn Dodger Sym-Phony, presented a pregame medley that included "Deep in the Heart of Texas," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "YMCA."

As the game began to develop, the chanting and singing would temporarily settle into quiet as the fans waited for a flow to develop. For the Netherlands, whose fans have placed less emphasis on the rivalry with Belgium as the nation found it could compete with the powers, the opportunity continued to come.

Ronald Koeman, the Dutch captain, made a hard shot on a free kick that was knocked down by Preud'homme diving to his left in the 12th minute. Midfielder Frank Rijkaard released a running drive from the right side that was headed for the left post until Preud'homme dived and deflected the shot with his right hand.

At halftime, the Netherlands' coach, Dick Advocaat, added a midfielder to allow the gifted forward Dennis Bergkamp to concentrate more on the offensive end. "We put more pressure on," Advocaat said. "Bergkamp played an awesome game, only he didn't have the luck. Normally he scores one."

The Belgians, who produced 17 shots to 21 for the Netherlands, took advantage of an opportunity that did not appear dangerous at first. Al-

bert's left-footed goal, following a corner kick by Marc Degryse, skinned the grass and slipped between Dutch midfielder Jan Wouters and the right post.

Wouters was helping defend on the side away from the developing play. But when Wouters failed to pin himself against the post, he created a small but decisive opening that Dutch goalkeeper Ed Goeij was not able to close.

For Albert, 26, a defender who was the Belgian player of the year two years ago, the goal offered some personal redemption in a difficult year.

Albert did not play in Belgium's victory over Morocco because of a red card he received in the team's final World Cup qualifying match last Nov. 17. Then he tore knee ligaments in a club match March 6. Two days later, Albert, his wife and daughter were involved in a serious automobile accident.

In the antiseptic atmosphere of a multilingual interview area, Albert was asked about the significance of a goal after the troubles he had faced. "It's good for me," he said through his interpreter. "That means I won against fatality."

## Stoichkov Scores Twice as Bulgaria Beats Greece, 4-0

*Reuters*

CHICAGO — Hristo Stoichkov scored on two penalty shots as Bulgaria beat Greece, 4-0, on Sunday and finally claimed its first victory in six World Cup final appearances.

Midfielder Stoichkov, Bulgaria's most celebrated player, scored early in each half of the Group D match played in blustery conditions at Soldier Field.

Striker Jordan Letchkov added a third goal in the 66th minute, running on to a fine pass from Zlatko Lankov to slot the ball past goalkeeper Ilias Atmatzidis.

Substitute Daniel Borimirov got the fourth goal in injury time.

Greece has now conceded eight goals in the first two games of its first appearance in the finals and has no chance of reaching the second round.

Bulgaria play the group's leader, Argentina, which thrashed Greece by a 4-0 score in their final match on June 30.

Eight players were booked in a hard-fought game rarely pretty.

Greece started the game in the worst possible fashion when striker Alexandros Alexoudis, trying to help out his defense on a Bulgarian free kick, gave away a penalty in the fifth minute.

After Letchkov's goal, Greece threw everything into its attack and created several chances, mainly by tricky winger Savvas Koffides and Alexoudis.

But their first World Cup goal eluded them and Borimirov's goal was the final insult.

As the free kick was headed back across goal, Alexoudis fell to the ground during the scramble and accidentally trapped the ball under his arm. But he did not try to release the ball and the referee, Ali Mohammed Bujaim, blew his whistle.

Stoichkov stroked the ball home with his left foot as goalkeeper Atmatzidis, one of the six new players on the Greek side, went the wrong way.

Greece seriously troubled the Bulgarian goalkeeper, Borislav Mihailov, only once in the first half and the second 45 minutes was to prove a nightmare.

In the 56th minute Nasko Strakov chased a long ball into the Greek penalty area and was brought down by central defender Yannis Kalitzakis. But the referee called the penalty against the goalkeeper for holding Strakov back from reaching the loose ball.

The Greek players protested loudly, Stoichkov put the ball into the right-hand corner past the diving Atmatzidis and it was to prove a nightmare.

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The Bulgarians have enforced two shutouts, while their five goals is more than they scored in the 1990 finals. While they go inside the miserable Silverdome on Tuesday to play Sweden for the championship of Group B, Cameroon is hoping to qualify as one of the best third-place teams with a victory against the Russians.

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The scoring finished eight minutes later with Bebeto putting in Romário's rebound. The result would have been even worse for Cameroon if not for Bell, their athletic 40-year-old goalkeeper, who saved most of the Brazilian crosses as if they were breakables tumbling from an earthquake. The Cameroon federation demanded his benching after he threatened a

players' strike Wednesday for nonpayment of salaries — which no excuse, since it was a problem in 1990 as well. His teammates demanded that he play. He told Reuters on Sunday that he had quit the team.

"I know they want to punish me, but so far the rest of the team are standing by me, unlike in Italy four years ago," Bell said.

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The Bulgarians have enforced two shutouts, while their five goals is more than they scored in the 1990 finals. While they go inside the miserable Silverdome on Tuesday to play Sweden for the championship of Group B, Cameroon is hoping to qualify as one of the best third-place teams with a victory against the Russians.

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# Can 007 Survive in Politically Correct '90s?

By Suzanna Andrews

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — In the 1960s and even into the '70s, Jack Kennedy was a political icon. The world of rock music was dominated by Bob Dylan and the Rolling Stones. And the movies had James Bond.

Bond, the cool, sexy spy created in the 1950s by the novelist Ian Fleming, would be nearly 80 years old today. But that little detail isn't stopping Hollywood from making its own version of Woodstock II. After a five-year absence from the screen — and more than 30 years after he started jumping out of planes, skiing off cliffs and making love to countless women — Bond is headed for a comeback.

Perhaps no recent Hollywood event has been hyped as much as the return of Agent 007, a character who has charmed at least two generations of moviegoers with his daring exploits, his quirky sense of honor and his combination of elegance, wit and menace.

Boys grew up wanting to be Bond-like; girls had to settle for the next best thing — meeting a man who wouldn't flinch when a tarantula crawled up his chest ("Dr. No") or could smile rakishly, as Bond did in "Moonraker," when he was being pushed out of a jet at 30,000 feet (without a parachute, of course).

In April, Timothy Dalton, who had starred in the last two Bond movies ("The Living Daylights" and "License to Kill") opted to resign his commission. Three weeks ago, Pierce Brosnan, best known for his starring role in the television series "Remington Steele" and his recent appearance as Sally Field's boyfriend in "Mrs. Doubtfire," was selected to replace him.

"Goldeneye," the latest Bond movie, will begin filming in the fall for release next year. The picture about the period after the collapse of the Soviet empire, will feature the usual array of gadgetry and half-dressed women.

But is it possible that Bond, *James Bond*, is just a bit passé? In these earnestly correct times, will a cultural touchstone whose métier was wine, women and a license to kill still capture the imagination? Can the man who smoked 70 filter cigarettes a day, drank his vodka martinis shaken (not stirred) and slept with just about every woman to come his way make it in the abstemious '90s?

After the Batmobile and "The Terminator," will audiences be im-

pressed with Bond's laser-equipped Aston Martin or his rocket-launching Montblanc pen? And with a wide array of Bond spawn (spymasters and former secret agents) on film, there are those who wonder if audiences need another one, even if it's the original.

Arnold Schwarzenegger will play a spy in "True Lies," which opens next month. Michael Caine plans to reprise his role as Harry Palmer, the Len Deighton spy in "The Ipcress File." Harrison Ford will take another turn at Jack Ryan, Tom Clancy's former CIA agent, in "Clear and Present Danger," due in August.

United Artists has snapped up the rights to the Quiller books about a British secret agent. And Miramax recently announced plans for a series of movies based on the British character Modesty Blaise, frequently described as the female James Bond.

The studio behind "Goldeneye" believes that audiences need another Bond and that they want the real thing.

"We do not think that Bond is outdated," says Jerry Rich, executive vice president for worldwide marketing at MGM/UA, which has released most of the Bond films. "We would be remiss if we didn't revitalize one of the greatest franchises in movie history."

Michael G. Wilson, the producer of the Bond movies and the stepson of Albert (Cubby) Broccoli, the man who first brought Bond to the screen, believes that Bond will not only survive but thrive in the '90s.

While acknowledging that Agent 007

The Associated Press  
Pierce Brosnan, who takes over the James Bond role in "Goldeneye."

is not what some people would call a perfect 00s hero — "If women are looking for a guy who is good at changing diapers and ironing his own shirts, they won't find him in Bond" — he thinks that the end of the Cold War presents Bond with grit for new and suspenseful plots. In "Goldeneye," he says, "the governments will have been superseded by the warlords."

There may be many Bond-style movies out there, but in Wilson's view none match 007. "James Bond is still from the English public school system," he explains. "He is a gentleman, a rough one, but well spoken and educated. And all that makes him different from the blue-collar American types in the films today. Bond is European."

The stakes are high. Since 1962, the Bond films produced by the Broccolis and MGM have brought in more than \$2 billion at the box office, according to MGM. A 17th Bond movie, "Never Say Never Again," starring Connery, was released by Warner Brothers in 1983, despite efforts by MGM and the Broccolis to stop its distribution.



At the press conference announcing his selection, Brosnan, bearded, rakish and looking as if he were dying for a cigarette, appeared exquisitely Bondian. (After an initial flurry of publicity appearances, Brosnan flew off to a remote part of New Guinea to make a television movie; a spokesman said he was not available to be interviewed for this article.)

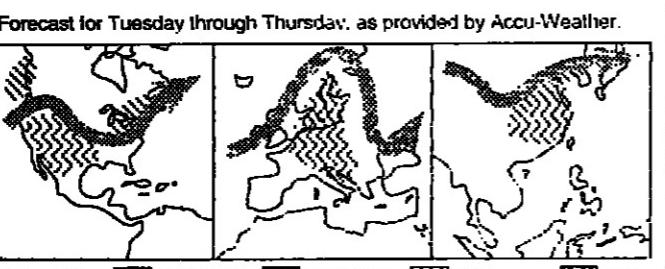
He told "Good Morning America" that the first movie he saw upon leaving Ireland as a boy was "Goldfinger" and that he was impressed by "this golden lady laid out in the bed naked."

It was very rakish. Very Bond. It would seem that Wilson, Broccoli and his daughter Barbara Broccoli, who is also a producer, may have selected a perfect Bond, although perhaps too late in the game.

After the Batmobile and "The Terminator," will audiences be im-

## WEATHER

### Europe



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

### North America

### Europe

### Asia

A heat wave will spread across Europe from Germany and Scandinavia southward to the Balkans, Africa and the Middle East. Temperatures are possible in some locations. Showers and thunderstorms will break out, particularly in central and southern France and Italy. Thunderstorms are possible in New York City Tuesday and again Thursday.

Very hot Tuesday to Thursday day from Houston and Dallas to Phoenix and Southern California away from the coast. All areas except the mountains will be in the 90s.

Cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms will break out, particularly in central and southern France and Italy. Thunderstorms are possible in New York City Tuesday and again Thursday.

Sunshine with scattered showers and thunderstorms in New York City Tuesday and again Thursday.

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